The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1834. NO. 40.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
AT THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUBLIC CIRCLE.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ENGLISH BOY.

By Mrs. Hemans.

'Go call thy sons; instruct them what a debt
They owe their ancestors; and make them swear
To pay it, by transmitting down entire
Those sacred rights to which themselves were born.'

Akenside

Look from the ancient mountains down,
My noble English Boy!
Thy country's fields around thee gleam
In sunlight and in joy.
Ages have roll'd since freeman's march
Pass'd o'er that old firm sod,
For well the land hath fealty held
To Freedom and to God!
Gaze proudly on, my English Boy!
And let thy kindling mind
Drink in the spirit of high thought
From every chainless wind!
There, in the shadow of old Time,
The halls beneath thee lie,
Which poured forth to the fields of yore,
Our England's chivalry.
How bravely and how solemnly
They stand 'midst oak and yew!
Whence Cressy's yeomen haply framed
The bow, in the battle true.
And round their walls, the good swords hang,
Whose faith knew no alloy,
And shields of knighthood, pure from stain,
Gaze on, my English Boy!
Gaze where the hamlet's ivied church
Gleams by the antique elm,
Or where the minster lifts the cross
High through the air's blue realm.
Martyrs have shower'd their free heart's blood,
That England's prayer might rise,
From those great fanes of thoughtful years,
Unfetter'd to the skies.
Along their aisles, beneath their trees,
Thy earth's most glorious dust,
Quicken'd with their valor, wisdom, song,
Is laid in holy trust.
Gaze on—Gaze further yet—
My gallant English Boy!
Yon blue sea bears thy country's flag,
The billows' pride and joy!
Those waves in many a fight have closed
Above the faithful dead;
That red-cross flag victoriously
Hath floated o'er their bed.
They perish'd—this green turf to keep
Its hostile tread unstain'd;
Their knightly halls inviolate
Their churches unprofaned.
And high and clear, their memory's light
Along our shore is set,
And many an answering beacon fire
Shall there be kindled yet!
Up on the heart, my English Boy!
And pray like them to stand,
Should God an summon thee, to guard
The altars of the land.

European Correspondence of the U. States Gazette.

London, June, 1834.

LONDON.

What a world of people may be got together! one would think that men love one another. Is this the Thames! This rivulet, which, in America, would be given over to the barge and the broad horn, or to some packet steamboat, such as sneaks up the Ohio or Kentucky in the summer season? is this the famous stream, whence issue navies to sweep, and claim the sovereignty of oceans, and to which, as to a great central vortex, ten is the commerce of the whole world? To one who has plodded up the Mississippi, for weeks, without finding the end or beginning, it looks like a ditch, but still it is a ditch where countless squadrons float, in lieu of splatter decks; and such endless lines of chimneys, or towers and steeples, as was never seen before, take the places of reeds. But what is the fame of the Mississippi, the Plata, or the Amazon, to this mighty little river? What, indeed, are the Rhine, the Danube, the Tigris and Ganges, with their immense cities, their fertility, their wealth, their historical celebrity, compared with this muddy brook? Rome rose from the insignificant Tiber; London lies on the Thames.

The propriety of the phrase 'forest of masts,' I never appreciated, until the steam packet in which I crossed the channel, from Calais, was threading her way among the great fleets moored or mooring, in a mass extending almost from Sheerness to London Bridge. How the pilot steered us along through the labyrinths I could no more understand than I can now, when I am perched in an omnibus, how Jehu makes his way through the chaos of carriages to Piccadilly and down Cheapside. It is all a mystery.

And this then is London, thought I, as we plunged into the smoke bank that surrounded the cockney city, and beheld the distant dome of St. Paul's followed by steeple after steeple, come looming up mistily out of obscurity. Woolwich (the diabolical laboratory and workship, wherein, since the days of Marlborough, have been fabricated all those infernal compounds and engines, with which Great Britain carries on the work of glory,) with its royal arsenal and dockyard, academy and barracks, was passed. Greenwich, with the palace in which was born the great virago Anne, and which was converted by Charles II. (the only good work of this dissolute king) into a magnificent hospital, a refuge for those patriotic tars whom Britain has robbed of legs and arms; and its Observatory, the seat of science, where Maskelyne and Herschell pursued their sublime researches, was left behind. Deptford and the Isle of Dogs crept in the rear. The Commercial and West India Docks, (what a grand country for docks,) ceased to confuse the eye, and we plunged on deeper and deeper into the wilderness of civilization. Who ever beheld such old, ugly, dismal looking houses! Their walls looked like banks of soot, and their red tiled roofs like the shelves of a crockery woman. There seemed no end to them. By and by, we were passing between Rotherhithe and the London Docks, there was a buz on board,—we were sailing over the Tunnel! the subaqueous highway, commenced with such noble audacity by Brunel, a Frenchman; who became an engineer, in his youth, on the shores of Ontario; to bestow on the British nation, in his old age, the circular saw, and a comfortable lounge at the bottom of the Thames. Now St. Paul's lifts up his monstrous dome with a still more commanding effect; not that he seems much increased in magnitude, but because you begin to trace the outlines, and distinguish the bulk and altitude of the edifices at his feet. He is like a mountain, that preserves, for miles, the same apparent bulk, even when the great buildings about him are blended by distance into one undistinguishable mass. But what cluster of houses, old, disjointed, irregular and scrambling, is this, surrounded by a wall circumscribing some ten or a dozen acres of ground, with sentinels stalking on it, and a big square white house, with turrets at the corners, all inexpressibly ugly, peeping over the top of all? This is the Tower, the redoubtable Tower, the place where the state murders used to be committed, and where Britannia keeps locked up such stores of muskets and swords, that one would think she intended, some day, to murder the whol world. Here Raleigh suffered and Sidney bled 'You can hear, as you pass, the water of the moat gurgling out from the traitor's gate.

The Custom House, a noble structure, fronting five hundred feet on the river, relieves the eye and the mind from the contemplation of the hideous Tower; and when you stalk through its prodigious hall, and perceive the bustle of six hundred officers, engaged in the peaceable adjustment of the affairs of commerce, you are made aware of the true grandeur, and what sould be considered the true interests of the great empire.

But let us not waste time on a house devoted to such cockney affairs. In London, one's not talk about the piles which speak Britain's glory. Neither must we seem to occupy our minds with the tropes of trade: the great folk at the West will rate us down among those vulgar beings who hold together the ends of the earth, and scrape away the riches thereof, the merchants, shopkeepers! Let us hurry through the tainted purlieus of business, the contemptible places of exchanges and banks, of lord mayor's and hospital builders the dog-hole that lies east of Temple Bar—the city—and get among the squares and parks, the palaces, terraces and macadamized roads, that make up that heaven of a city's ambition, the West End.

From the platform of a Custom House, we step right among the shambles of a fish market. What soles! what salmon! what turbot! prawns! crabs! lobsters! One is seized with fear at the sight of so many ugly old women; but with more terror still, when the courteous policeman, in answer to your questions, informs you that you are in Billingsgate! In Billingsgate? You move by every lady dowager of sprats and mackerel, as you would by a belle in a ball, respectfully and humbly; you know not at what moment may be tumbled about your ears a tempest of that elegant dialect—the Doric of the English language—which all history has admonished you of, as spoken here, because here originating, in its fullest perfection. Your fears are groundless; a dozen policemen, with white branded collars and cuffs on their blue coats, and varnished cocks to their hats, are sauntering about to keep the ladies in order. Profanity and obscenity shock you no more: Billingsgate is a dead language. That old lady that starts up, waving a dead mackerel before your eyes, exclaiming, 'Buy mackerel? As good fish as is,' will not beat you; she will not even scold. The hand of reform has here done wonders. Really this Billingsgate is quite a tidy place. But who can stand a fish market.

You pass the great London Bridge, a chain of vast stone arches, such as they throw over the Thames.—You catch a glimpse of the thousands and tens of thousands of coal barges that lie blackening the mu above the bridge, like king crabs along the Jersey beach on the Delaware Bay, and of the large colliers with their Spanish brown sails, Charon's barques, in appearance, that go flitting up and down like a fleet of wherries, as sharp, long, and light as the prows of South Sea Islanders. You turn up fish street hill, peep up at the summit of the Monument, a tower of two hundred feet in height, built to resemble a fluted column, and to commemorate the great fire of 1666; start at the name *East Cheap*, painted on a corner, and pass on by Lombard street, or Cornhill, by 'Change of the Bank, till you are buried in the torrent of life that thunders into Cheapside.

Through this mass, the densest and most confounding in the world, deafened by the roar of omnibuses and sharp yells of their conductors, captivated by the display of shops, perplexed by the crowd, squeezed jostled and hurried along, less by your own legs than the elbows of your own neighbours, you give yourself up to your own fate, and pass on, wondering and stupified. What is this? this huge this tremendous pile, with a dome like an Indian barrow, and lofty walls like bluffs on the Mississippi? St. Paul's!! It occupies two acres of ground; but how soon you are swept away from it! The crowd carries you on; you are in the fleet—you have passed Blackfriars, you see the temple Bar arching over the street, you pass it, you are in the West End, and you hope to be in quiet. No such thing: the million float along up the Strand, the omnibuses and hackney coaches, the lumbering coal wagons and brewer's drays, with horses like elephants, the darting cab, the creeping carriage, are here as thick as ever, the water carts are still turning the dust into mud, the beggars, plying the brush on the crossings, and the 'Buy a-Broom' women in Swiss caps, and the 'Buy a-Rose' wenches in London fifth attack you with increasing importunity. Stupor yields to nervousness, you feel in a passion, and bestow no more ha'pennies—you would give all in your pockets to be in some place of rest. But when will you seek it? You have reached Charing Cross; but this is the vortex of the vortex, here meet three floods of the bustle, from the Strand, from Cockspur street, and from White chapel; east, west and north are jumbled together.

You cannot cross by the King's statue, (not a bit of a cross is there here,) there are too many wheels rolling over the broad pavement. So you go on, whither the tyrannical crowd will have you, and find it up Whitechapel, forming many desperate resolutions to escape by the first by-way, but busy present, and flattering yourself with many hopes, as the grey towers of the Abbey grow nearer and more distinct.

Your eye is caught by the glitter of martial trappings as across the street. You are opposite the Horse Guards, betwixt the Admiralty and Treasury. Two dragoons follows in brass helmets, with drawn swords, sitting on tall coal black horses, as quiet and motionless as though cast were carved out of stone, or new two arched gateways, between which however is the great portal, open and unsecured by bolt. A glance, level as a gun-shot, with an arched passage through the first behind which is seen the palatious verdure of a public square. You spring across the street, eye among red coats and black coats, pass by the two grenadiers challenging, cross the wide and gravelled Parade, behind the guard, and giving but a glance at the Monumental Pillar of the Duke of York, and the palaces that surround it, arrive at St. James' Park, to enjoy the delights of the country in the heart of Babylon.

SAGACITY OF A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

The Ariel was one of the fastest ships in the fleet, and we stretched away to the westward for several miles, till a gun from the commodore gave us notice to lose. We had seen nothing of the boat, but we saw a strange schooner, Yankee rigged, that was standing towards the rocks, and we hoped that if the long boat was yet in existence, there would be a chance of her being picked up by the schooner; though the general idea was, that she had gone down, and every soul had perished. We had scarcely wore ship for the purpose of joining the convoy, when a dense haze obscured them from sight, and as evening was closing in fast, every officer was stationed in different parts to keep a look out. We had retraced about half our distance, and the passengers were conversing in melancholy mood upon the events of the past night and the probable fate of the long boat, when a noble Newfoundland dog that had lain sleeping on deck, suddenly raised his head, and gave a short growl. The captain was pacing to and fro with the chief mate, but stopped near the animal and addressing it, said 'Halloo, Nep! what's the matter with you, old boy? The creature wagged his long bushy tail at hearing his master's voice, and then composed to slumber again; but in less than a minute he resumed his growling and raised himself upon his forepaws. 'He hears something beyond our knowledge,' exclaimed the captain: 'Up, Nep, up my boy, and see to 'em!' The animal at first rose lazily, stretching his limbs and shaking his coat; but in an instant he stood immovable in the fixed attitude of attention, and then sprung away upon the poop-ladder, running from side to side, and barking most vehemently, till at last he took his station to windward, and seemed perfectly furious. 'We cannot be within six miles of the fleet,' said the captain, 'and yet I am confident there is something near us. Weather cathead there, do you see or hear any thing to windward? Silence, Nep,—down boy! down!' and the animal became perfectly tranquil, wagging his fine tail, and rubbing his head affectionately against his master's hand. The officer on the lookout replied in the negative, as did also several others who had cautiously looked round, and attentively listened. 'I'll stake my existence on the dog's sagacity,' said the captain, addressing the chief mate. 'By heavens! it may be the missing boat!—haul up the main sail, and square the after yards; keep her course, quarter master, till I tell you to luff to the wind, and let there be silence fore and aft.' The orders were immediately and punctually obeyed, and then the captain patting the head of the huge animal, exclaimed, 'Now, Nep, we must trust to you, old boy; look for 'em, Nep! seek 'em out!' The dog whined with a languid playfulness, as if satisfied that he had awakened attention, when there arose a low, hollow moan, that seemed like a heavy groan, issuing from the very bowels of the ocean. The ship, though moving through the water, was greatly retarded by the shivering of the sails; and the dashing noise occasioned by her velocity had ceased. 'Forecastle, there,' cried the captain, 'do you see any thing on the weather beam?' 'No sir,' replied the officer, 'but there was a sound came down upon the wind just now—though I fear—' he stopped short, but added in a whisper—'It was no living creature uttered such a groan as that!' 'The boat—the boat, Nep!' said the captain patting the dog, 'look out for the boat, sir.' The animal raised his forepaws, laid them on the rail, and crouching his head upon them, looked intently to windward, moving his ears rapidly. In a few seconds he gave a shrill howl, and then barking, jumped down, and fawned upon his master. 'Lanterns in the fore and main rigging!' shouted the captain, 'clear away a gun there, forward; and Mr. ——burn blue lights,' when, caressing the dog, he added, 'There, my good Neptune, see to 'em, lad—look to 'e a.' Neptune appeared to comprehend what was said to him, for, jumping on a coop, he snuffed the wind and fixed his eyes steadfastly about a point abaft the weather beam. The lanterns were displayed, and blue lights sent forth their clear blaze, when again that hollow moan was heard, and the dog, with loud barking, leaped from his station, and fawned upon the captain, who exclaimed, 'Brace the yards sharp up—aboard main tack; and quartermaster, keep her close in full and by; at all events, we'll see the end of this!' The sails were nicely trimmed and the gallant ship upon a bowline bent to the breeze, and dashed the spray from her bows. Blue lights were still burnt occasionally, the lanterns were shown abaft, and in a half an hour the ship was hove in stays, and soon was reaching away on the starboard tack. In another half hour (for the captain noted it with his watch) the mainsail was hauled up, and the afteryards were in the act of being squared, when the officer at the weather cathead exclaimed, 'A boat to windward—a boat on the weather bow!' Every eye was instantly directed towards the spot, and there was seen amidst the gloom a small dark object, and at the same moment was heard the sound of many voices simultaneous shouting, and waving of handkerchiefs were exchanged among all classes on the deck, as there now could no longer exist that it was the missing party. The main and mizen topsails were thrown to the mast; the small cutter was lowered from the quarter, and sent away to tow the long boat alongside; and in another half hour seventy six individuals, who, in all probability, would otherwise have perished, were safe upon our decks.

Leaves from my Log Book.

LITERARY.

Beckford's New Work.—The extraordinary being who built Fonthill Abbey, and lived in its gorgeous apartments surrounded by all the elegancies and luxuries of a monarch who had the taste not only of a prince, but of an artist and an author, has at length been induced to publish his gorgeous descriptions of Italy, Spain and Portugal, as they existed under the old regimes, before Bonaparte overran and conquered those countries, and a more surprising literary efforts it has not fallen to our lot to read this many a day.—Lord Byron, who designated Beckford as 'England's wealthiest son,' has described the palace of Cintra in Portugal where our author first began to exhibit his taste for luxury and the fine arts, by collecting round him all the elegancies and expensive toys which money could purchase.

Here Beckford enjoyed the society of the royal family and the highest dignitaries of the church, and hired the best musicians of the continent to minister to his pleasures. In his book he has given an account of this residence as well as curious anecdotes of the royal families of both Spain and Portugal. This work which has lain unpublished for fifty years, is now given to the world to vindicate the author's claim to certain original ideas which Lord Byron, Moore and Rogers, who had read it in the confidence of friendship, had filched and turned into poetry. The work has excited, of course, a very great sensation in England, and from the extracts furnished by the July number of the London Quarterly Review, we were led to expect the highest gratification from the contents; we need scarcely say, that having been favoured with the proofs as they came from the American press, we have derived that species of pleasure from the perusal which attends the reading of the works of the master minds of romance, but here all is reality—gorgeous, splendid, nervous poetry dressed in garb of prose.—Well may the Quarterly Review remark, that they 'risk nothing in predicting that Mr. Beckford's Travels will henceforth be classed among the most elegant productions of modern literature,' the reviewer adds, 'they will be forthwith translated into every language of the continent, and will keep his name alive centuries after all the brass and marble he ever piled together.'

THOMAS JENKINS.

A Self-Taught Coloured Man.

Jenkins' birth and early employment—Fondness for learning—Found with a book and slate—Teaches himself Latin and Greek—Becomes a teacher—Goes to college—Resumes his teaching—Is sent a missionary to Mauritius.

Thomas Jenkins was the son of an African king on the coast of Guinea, who took it into his head to send his son to England for his education. The British captain, to whom the king consigned him, and who gave him the name of Thomas Jenkins, died soon after he returned home, and Jenkins was thrown destitute upon the world. A farmer who was a very distant relative of the captain, at length took him home with him, and employed him in rocking the cradle, looking after the pigs, &c. He was successively advanced to the offices of cow herd and teamster. When he went to live with the farmer, he could hardly understand a word of English, but he very soon acquired a good knowledge of the common dialect.

After he became 'a stout boy,' he was transferred to another gentleman, where he became a sort of Jack-of-all-trades. He was cowherd, stable boy, errand boy, or any thing else convenient. He was soon found to have a taste for learning, and to have actually made some progress. How he acquired his first lessons, nobody ever knew. Perhaps it was through the medium of the servants.

The lady of the house was soon surprised to find that he had a strange fondness for candle ends. Every scrap of wick and tallow that he fell in with, was secreted and taken away to his loft above the stable; and unpleasant suspicions began to be raised against him. On watching him, at one time, after he had retired to his den, it was found, to the great astonishment of all, that he was engaged with a book and a slate, in making rude imitations of the letters of the alphabet. It was also found that he kept an old fiddle by him; and that it cost the horses many sleepless nights.

His master now put him to an evening school where he made such progress as astonished all who knew it; and though constantly occupied still, during the day, he soon began to instruct himself in Latin and Greek. A boy in the neighbourhood lent him many books; and the family and others favoured him. Without the means of any regular instruction, he soon gained, a tolerable knowledge of Latin and Greek, and began the study of Mathematics.

His eye now turned toward a dictionary; and going one night to an auction, he (with the assistance of another boy, and about a shilling from a gentleman who stood by,) bid off one.

When he was twenty years of age, a vacancy occurring in a small parish school, among other candidates for the office, Jenkins, with a heap of books under his arm, made his appearance. The committee were surprised, but on examining him, and the testimonials of character he brought, his knowledge was found so thorough and his morals so correct, that he was received in preference to the other candidates. The Presbytery, however, in prejudice, voted him out again; but the circumstance produced so much excitement, that an 'opposition school' was soon got up, and Jenkins was placed at the head of it.

The result was most happy. In his method of communicating knowledge and of governing his school, he was excellent; and he was beloved by all his pupils. No teacher ever possessed a kinder disposition or better temper. Five days of every week were spent in the school, and the sixth he occupied in walking four or five miles, and reciting his own lessons to another teacher.

By conducting the school one or two years, he was able to save nearly one hundred dollars. Now it was that he began to think of spending a winter at College. Many were surprised at this, and among the professors, most of whom generously relinquished their fees. One gentleman, perceiving what the bent of his mind was, gave him a draft on a merchant in the city for whatever money he wanted. Having spent the winter in Edinburgh, he returned, once more, to his professional duties.

The sequel of history is not very well known. It appears, however, that he was deputed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, as a missionary to Mauritius, and that he still resides there. He entered this field of labour about ten years ago.—It were greatly to be wished he had been restored by some benevolent society to his native friends and country, where his influence in civilizing and instructing his fellow men would probably have been much greater than in Mauritius.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

If in the onset of life, things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it we find it all up hill. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment, if we build on any other calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible—and to el-

how our way as easy as we can through the great crowd, hoping for little, yet striving much, is the true plan.

But *don't be discouraged*, if occasionally you slip down by the way, and your neighbours tread over you a little; in other words don't let a failure or two dishearten you—accidents happen, miscalculations will sometimes be made; these will often turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes clouded, and sometimes clear and favourable, and as it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency, when fortune frowns, since, in the common course of things she may be surely expected to smile again.

But *don't be discouraged*, if you are deceived in the people of the world. It often happens that men wear borrowed characters, as well as borrowed clothes, and sometimes those who have long stood fair before the world, are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these you may be most unexpectedly deceived; and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions; but to these you must become used; if you fare as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you turn gray, and you will learn to trust men cautiously, and examine their characters closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be discouraged, under any circumstances. Go steadily forward.—Rather consult your own conscience, than the opinion of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious; be frugal, be honest; deal in perfect kindness with all who come in your way, exercising a neighbourly and obliging spirit in the whole intercourse. And if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbours, depend on it you will be as happy.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 2, 1834.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS ALLEIN, as an Independent Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county, in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Opposition.	*Nomination.*
Sprigg Harwood,	Nicholas Brewer,
Fred'k. L. Grammer.	George Wells.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
Abner Linthicum,	Col. Thomas Hood,
Grafton B. Duvall,	Col. Robert Sent,
Alexander Franklin,	Gen. C. S. Ruggely,
Wm. Baker Dorsey.	Leonard Iglehart.
	Independent.
	Edward Hammond,
	Wm. J. W. Compton.

CALVERT COUNTY.

	Anti-Jackson.
	John Beckett,
	James Kent,
	Samuel Turner,
	Uriah Laveille.

We have not heard of any Jackson Ticket.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
Horatio C. Scott,	Benjamin L. Garitt,
Dr. Benjamin Day,	Walter B. C. Worthington,
John B. Edelin,	
James Somerville, Jr.	Thomas G. Pratt,
	Philip Barton Key.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Joshua Vansant,	Joseph Cushing,
Samuel Beatty.	Joshua Jones.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Jackson.

Hugh Ely,
Dr. John Orrick,
John M. Wise,
Jacob Shower.

CHARLES COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
—— Wills,	Jos. J. Merrick,
—— Digges,	Wm. G. Dulany,
—— Mitchell,	—— Hughes,
—— Lancaster.	—— Carpenter.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
John Sifford,	Daniel Duvall,
John Harritt,	Francis Brengle,
C. Getzendanner,	Robert Annan,
Abdiel Unkefer.	William Roberts.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Robert Wason,	
Joseph Hollman,	
Dr. John O. Wharton,	
Dr. Joseph C. Hays,	

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
William M'Mahon,	George W. Devecmon,
Jeremiah Berry, Jr.	Normand Bruce,
Joseph Frantz,	Alpheus Beall,
Lewis F. Klipstine.	William Ridgely.

CECIL COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
L. D. Nowland,	Joseph Bryan,
William C. Scott,	Edward Wilson,
R. F. Bussey,	William Maxwell,
Joseph Harlan.	Joseph Roman, Jr.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Philip Horney,	Thomas Bruff,
Philip F. Thomas,	Edw'd. N. Hambleton,
Morris O. Celston,	Solomon Mullikin,
Perry Robinson.	George Dudley.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Anti-Jackson, (nominated.)	*Candidates announced.*
Dr. Joseph Nicolls,	Samuel Patterson,
Levin Richardson,	Robert Griffith,
Wm. J. Ford,	Rd. Patterson of Wm.
Dr. Samuel B. Creighton.	

KENT COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Michael Miller,	James B. Ricaud,
Henry Hurtt,	James P. Gale.
Charles T. Browne,	Benjamin Keeby,
Dr. Thos. J. Herdman.	William Welch.

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Samuel Roberts,	Samuel Chace,
John B. Thomas,	John Brown,
Robert Lorrimore,	Samuel Burgess,
Wm. S. Hambleton.	Elkeid Price.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Jackson.	*Anti Jackson.*
John Thrawley,	Wm. M. Hardcastle,
Robt. T. Keene,	James Turner.
Matthew Driver,	Thos. Burchenal,
James Rich.	Thomas S. Carter,

The Denton Advocate announces the name of *Levin Sewell*, as "an Independent anticaucus Republican candidate," and also a notice that *Richard Chambers* will be supported as a del gate, "for two reasons, on account of his superior qualifications, and on account of the hostility that was manifested towards him last winter by those, who in that instance, misrepresented the wishes of their constituents."

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Littleton D. Teackle,
[illegible] Thomas Robertson,
[illegible] C. Johnson,
Lambert W. Hyland,
Matthias Dashiell,
[illegible] Ballard,
Joseph S. Cottman,
[illegible] D. Jones,
John N. Bowland,
Watty Fontaine.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Jackson.

Samuel R. Smith,
[illegible] E. Whitelock,
Dr. William F. Selby,
Dr. Chesed Purnell.

CONVENTION
OF THE
FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

At a convention of the friends of education, held at the Rising Sun, on the 30th day of August, 1834, William Baldwin, Esq was called to the chair, and Mr. *N. S. Onion*, appointed secretary. After some appropriate remarks, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That our fellow citizens be requested to withhold their suffrages from all candidates for public offices who are opposed to the general education of the people.

2. *Resolved*, That three delegates be appointed to represent this convention in the ensuing Convention of the friends of education in Baltimore county.

3. *Resolved*, That Messrs. J. M. Jones, N. S. Onion, and H. E. Allen, be appointed to represent this convention.

4. *Resolved*, That the aforesaid delegates be required to make arrangements with the Baltimore Union Lyceum, for the purpose of ultimately forming a County Lyceum; and, that they be empowered to write, in the name of this convention, to any library, societies, or associations of Instructors, for such information as they may consider necessary.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare a petition to the Legislature for the abolition of district taxation, and the substitution of an equivalent amount to the county assessment.

6 *Resolved*, That Messrs. H H. Brown, Philemon Warfield, William H. Baldwin, Barzillai Marriott, and J. M. Jones, be solicited to prepare the petition, and to send copies to all the school districts for the purpose of procuring the signatures of the people.

7. *Resolved*, That the aforesaid committee, as soon after the ensuing session of the Legislature as possible, be required to present the said petition to the delegates from this county, and to request their favourable interposition.

8. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the convention be given to Messrs. J. M. Jones, and H. E. Allen, for their address to the citizens of this county.

9. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Maryland Republican, and the Maryland Gazette.

10. *Resolved*, That the chairman be empowered to summon this convention to assemble at the time and place he may deem most expedient.

11. *Resolved*, That the convention adjourn, and that the thanks of the convention be given to the chairman and secretary for the efficient performance of their duties.

WM. H BALDWIN, *Chairman.*
N. S. Onion, Secretary.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—Since my last to you, I have received a severe reprimand from our first Sergeant for my disorderly conduct on the night of the "triumphant" Cow Bug "meeting," with the mortifying information, that I had annulled my prospects of advance. But all this will be brought to order in the course of the winter.

The Sergeant who is as unsuspecting a personage, as he is unexpected, had the honour of attending, by special invitation, a mess at Head-quarters on the night before the meeting. He was delighted to hear my name so favourably mentioned, and waited on me at my quarters betimes the next morning, as he has a long time been desirous of my promotion on the civil list; either in regular lineal order of rank, or by purchase, as Quartermasters sometimes obtain their commissions. When the former mode was suggested in the "Octagon," where the master-spirits occasionally closed ranks, in separate platoons, from those who were not in full *Collar* uniform, he could not brook the idea, that from expectations of a higher grade, I should accept the commission of clerk, to fill the vacancy likely to occur in one branch of the Legislature.

His scruples were soon quieted, on being informed, that that had been filled up by an intended *transfer*, as it *would* be adjudged by a Court Martial on the 1st Monday in October, that Capt. Flash could not be cashiered, and at the same time it was stated that this rank had been offered to two or three, and that I was too important a personage to be thus trifled with. Next it was proposed that I should be constituted a member of the Council of War, as a faithless member of that most august body, had caused disorder and mistrust in its deliberations. With this the Sergeant was well pleased; but his pleasure was soon discomfitted, on hearing from a more sapient sage than the mover of the proposition, that a substitute had already been selected, and none other than he, whose promotion would cause the vacancy first mentioned.

The Sergeant's inclination *obliqued* a little, but true to an old messmate, in the tone of a soldier, accustomed to be obeyed, he demanded, that I should either be substituted as a Delegate from our city to be elected on the 1st Monday of Oct. 1835, or a representative in Congress, in place of the Hon. Isaac McKim. His *imperative* motion was carried with acclamation. But on the next [illegible] *unfortunately*, as he said, I *blasted* my hopes. However some men's minds are like weather cocks, and mine is as veering as any. Our "Soliloquy," as the Captain's Orderly, who was standing at a respectful distance, yclept it, was here interrupted by the approach of our Captain, who addressed me in his usual good humored manner, saying, that he knew, I must certainly want to go to Congress, from my writing *State papers* for the Gazette. I waved his oblique hint, by asking him the meaning of "the quo erat in pace." After a pause he discovered my manœuvring, and replied "Peace be with you." I thought this a favourable time of requesting, that, should I return free on some Knight Errant, who was burying me alive with the honours of war, he would lend me a few words in an "unknown tongue,". His opinion was that I should make no other reply, than *ni-hil ad rem*, but continue firing in advance. That had the Knight a jot of "Common Sense," he had no occasion of a Q. E. D. to prove first I was one of the most inconsistent *creatures* in the Regiment. He further advised me to substitute as my name on your roll 'stat nominis umbra.' Here his orderly interrupted by saying "the Fifer also wished to give me a side *blow* of his windy instrument, calling himself" "a Soldier of the line." But *he* has always been in the habit of creating discord in the Company's music, by his *false* notes, and if he does not study his *Gammut* more correctly, will 'ere long be reduced to the ranks. The Captain on my request permitted that I should continue to subscribe myself,

A Private 22nd Reg. M. M.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green:—In appearing before the public in your last paper, it was not my object to enter into a newspaper controversy with the Editor of the Maryland Republican, nor is it my purpose now to do so, but merely to undeceive the public relative to what I considered an imputation against me; for he knows but little of newspaper controversies, who has a wish to enter into them: for let a man's purposes be ever so pure, or he be ever so consistent in his principles, there may be always found in the prolific fount of detraction, which some editors have at command, something of his own creation, that may for a time militate against honour, though it may be the most pure—or, virtue the most chaste; and indeed he, that may have truth for his shield, and may prove himself the most consistent and the most virtuous, and come off successful, will even then have encountered a defeat; I therefore shall dismiss this subject, by giving but partial notice to the charge which the editor has made a most futile attempt to establish.

The editor, for want of a better opportunity to extricate himself from the charge which he has endeavoured to prove upon myself, to deceive the voters of Annapolis for the promotion of his own and his party's ends, has taken advantage of a typographical error in my name to quibble upon, and makes the bold charge, that I have "changed my name, as well as my political principles." The circumstance of a typographical error appearing in that paper is a thing that *so often* occurs, in the most correctly printed papers, and is a matter of so trivial a nature, that it is not worthy of any serious consideration. As to a "change of my principles," I have only to say, that it is not generally required of a person to prove a negative point; and though I know that I will adhere to the principles of Democracy, which I have always avowed, I consider it a matter the public are so little interested in, that I will not attempt to establish the point, though I am confident I could do so. I quote the following paragrapha from the Republican—

He denies [Mr. Curran] 'most positively being in any manner concerned in getting up the meeting, of what was called the Young Mens' Party, in Annapolis. Now we are prepared to prove, 1st. that Mr. Parker, the Foreman of the Maryland Gazette, asserted most positively that it was William Curran who brought and delivered to him the notice, calling the meeting, for publication. We can furnish Mr. Curran at any moment, or the public if he pleases, with the names of at least six different persons who have heard Mr. P. make the assertion. The names are left with us for the purpose.'

As I am disposed, in as brief manner as possible, to refute the imputation, I will merely say, that so far from my having handed the notice for the meeting of the young men, or being in any manner concerned in getting up said meeting, I had left Annapolis two weeks previous to the call of the meeting, and was at Washington at the time the notice appeared. And as a further comment upon the charge alleged in the above quoted paragraph I will merely refer the reader to the statement of Mr. Parker, below.

W. W. CURRAN.

Annapolis, 2d Oct. 1834.

P. S. The Editor of the Rep. intimates in a few remarks below that he may have *been* wrong in his specifications, but not as to matter of fact; "it was likely," he says, "that it was not the notice *calling the meeting*, but the communication which preceded the call in the same day's paper."

That the Editor of the Republican may not have a particle of matter upon which to base his assertion, to endeavour to palm upon the young men's party the that movement was one of the Jackson party, I do most positively reiterate my first denial of "having been in *any manner* concerned in getting up the said meeting," either by communication in the Gazette or otherwise, and can bring the testimony of young men to prove that the call for a meeting was spoken of two months previous to my arrival in this city: and as to assertions made by any individual to authorise the publication of the par graph by the E itor, I leave that point to be settled by others.

W. W. C.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir,—In the Maryland Republican of Saturday last, an editorial article appears, commenting on a communication from Mr. Curran, which appeared in the last Gazette, denying that he, Mr. Curran, was in anywise concerned in getting up a meeting of the "young men" which was held a few weeks since, and challenging proof. By way of sustaining his assertion the editor of the Republican uses the following language:

He denies (meaning Mr. Curran) "most positively being in any manner concerned in getting up the meeting, of what was called the Young Men's Party, in Annapolis. Now we are prepared to prove, 1st that Mr. Parker, the Foreman of the Maryland Gazette asserted most positively that it was William Curran who brought and delivered to him the notice, calling the meeting, for publication. We can furnish Mr. Curran at any moment, or the public if he pleases, with the names of at least six different persons who have heard Mr. P. make the assertion. The names are left with us for the purpose.

From the above quotation, it will be seen, that I am made to say "that it *was* William Curran who brought and delivered to him the notice," &c. and he has the names of *six* different persons who heard" me "make the assertion." Now, sir, so far from his "six" witnesses sustaining him, they are just the reverse. The six witnesses which he has given as authority have been waited on, and five of them positively deny having heard me make use of any such language. The other stated that he had *no recollection of the conversation*. Thus, sir, out of his *six* witnesses, not one of them sustain him; consequently the charge falls to the ground. I have made this statement, not only to defend myself, but to clear Mr. Curran from an unjust and unfounded imputation upon his character.

THOS. J. PARKER.

At the request of the editor of the Republican, we publish the following communication.

"Our 'off hand' reply of Saturday, to Mr. Curran's demand for our authority, for intimating that the recent meeting and organization of a young mens' party in this city, originated with a person from the Globe office at Washington, requires some modification—not as to the main fact, but as to the specifications; for instance, it is likely that it was not the notice *calling the meeting* but the *communication* which preceded the call, in the same day's paper, and which first urged the propriety of such a call, in which Mr. Curran was concerned—and it is also likely that Mr. Curran did not, himself, hand the communication to Mr. Parker, as we had been led to believe—Mr. Parker was insisting that the first suggestion came from Mr. Curran—"that he had a right to know, for the article was handed to him, [Mr. P.] and not to the Editor, for publication."

Let us have no quibbling about this matter, nor allow ourselves to be *diverted from the main point*, by trifling errors as to minor incidents. The case is this, we made an allusion to a palpable interference, [if the fact be true] of a person from the office of the Globe, at Washington, in our local elections—inferring that the movement had its origin with, or as probable, was backed by the Kitchen Cabinet.

Our allusion was aimed at William Curran, and was *predicated* upon information that Mr. Parker, the foreman of the Maryland Gazette office, had asserted in the presence of a number of persons, the names of six of whom were handed to us for the purpose of authentication, that William Curran was the instigator of the meeting.

Now we bar all evasions. If Mr. Parker made no such assertions as *directly* to convey the idea that William Curran was the instigator, or one of the first to originate the meeting, then we are bound, and will not only *promptly* but *cheerfully* make the amende as public as we made the charge. If on the contrary, Mr. Parker made an assertion before so many persons, distinctly conveying that impression, then we hold our publication to have been not only amply authorised, but called for, and our inference to be favoured well worthy of public consideration. Having furnished the names, we ask that their evidence shall be given fairly as to the main point at issue, and not in reference to minor incidents, *did* or *did* not Mr. Parker assert in substance that the meeting was instigated by William Curran?

From the above article it will be seen that the Editor of the Republican has made another charge against me relative to the meeting of the "young men." He says, "that the article was handed to him, (Mr. P.) and not to the Editor, for publication." This charge alludes to Mr. Curran as well as myself. Mr. Curran was in Washington at the time the meeting was called, and therefore could not have handed it to me, although I admit I inadvertently said something that might be liable to that construction by persons who did not understand the true import of the assertion, and afterwards explained it. The Editor of the Republican wishes to know whether I "did or did not assert in substance that meeting was instigated by Wm. Curran." To this interrogatory I have only to say that I did make use of some language from which a person might draw that conclusion; but, a few moments afterwards being aware that some unjust inference might be drawn, I retracted, and stated what I understood to be the truth of the matter, namely, that when a meeting of the "young men was spoken of in the presence of Mr. Curran, he approved of it." This is all Mr. C. had to do with the matter. When the Editor's informant heard the charge against Mr. C., it is astonishing he did not hear its retraction made by myself, and its contradiction by two other persons. This making a "mountain out of a mole hill," is certainly a very little affair; and had it been stated in the first instance as it ought to have been, it would have prevented much unpleasant feeling. I do not charge the Editor's informant with wilfully misrepresenting my language, but I think he might have heard my retraction. This is the whole sum and substance of the matter, and the whigs may make the most of it.

THOS. J. PARKER.

Communicated

A writer for the Maryland Republican, has taken upon himself to vindicate the course pursued by the writers for that paper, in opposition to the present political movement of the young men in this city; he accordingly attempts to answer certain questions, as propounded by "Q in the corner," and published in the last Gazette, by asking other questions—and thus, (as the cap fitted him so well) he "whipped the devil 'round the stump."—But, mark you, he carefully avoids answering *all* Q's questions, but attempts, and I think, very weakly, to answer the very last one—namely, "Did they (the writers for the Republican) ever know an instance in which ridicule was ever used for any good purpose?" Yes, says he, Mr. Somebody says, "it is the test of truth." Ah, indeed, and, I suppose, so say you—but what says Dr. Knox on this subject:—"All the useful and amiable qualities which sweeten private and domestic life, have occasionally been put out of countenance by the prevalence of the doctrine, that *ridicule is the test of truth.*" And is this a doctrine believed in and proclaimed by the opponents to the young men's party? Yes, it is. And if so, I ask, what will they not do to gain their ends? They adhere to and have pursued a course, if carried out, and brought to bear upon society, that would entirely change the state of affairs. They would fain scatter firebrands and ruin abroad, so that they *might* gain their political ends. They would, with a tyrant's hand, filch from you, *young men*, that which is to you more valuable than riches, a good reputation: They have attempted it—and you know it. You have been denounced—villified and ridiculed—and it has been said of you, that you have no influence—but, I trust, that on Monday next, the 6th of October, 1834, you will appear at the polls, and through the ballot box, exercising the elective franchise, which is guaranteed to every free citizen, you will exert an influence that shall put down a faction of aristocrats that have so most audaciously denounced you for differing from them in political principles. They have tried, and still are trying, every expedient that promises success. They have left no stone unturned. They are vigilant and active. But, *they are not united*. There is a good deal of peevishness in their ranks. *Young men*, remember, "united, you *must stand*—divided, you *may fall*.

Mr. Editor, I perceive that "Thrasea" has again made his appearance—but, alas, alas, poor fellow, aroused from his needful repose, and ushered forth again into battle, (his genius not awake) his passion gets the mastery over his reason, and his better judgment becomes entirely swamped. Take care Thrasea, for surely "thou art beside thyself"—"much learning hath made thee mad." Or why do you so most miserably mingle and jumble up the various expressions used by different writers, and credit them all to one. I would say to Thrasea, in the language of *Jocasta*, (in the Œdipus Tyrannus,) when she discovered the *miserable condition* of her husband, she retired from the stage exclaiming: "Alas! alas! wretched man that thou art—this only I can say to thee—henceforth, forever, be silent."

A FREEMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green: As a public charge has been made against a young gentleman, (William W. Curran,) a native of this city, who at the time of the publication of the charge, was in the city of Washington, and believing that there was some *misunderstanding* about the matter, the following perhaps may give some light on the subject—you will therefore confer a great favour by giving it a place in your paper.

It will be recollected that an original paragraph appeared in the Maryland Republican, charging the above named young gentleman with being "the prime mover of the young men's party," insinuating that he exerted himself, whilst on a visit to this city to get them into operation. Mr. Curran, immediately, on noticing the charge, through the columns of your paper, most unequivocally denied having any agency in getting up said party, and asked the editor of the Republican his authority for making the assertion. The editor of the Republican gave his authority, stating that Mr. Parker, foreman of the Maryland Gazette office, spoke of it in the presence of half a dozen other individuals, whose names had been given him as witnesses. Mr. Parker, I am told, waited on the editor of the Republican, and obtained the names of those six witnesses, and he accordingly waited on

...ch of them separately—and, I shall further ...tion. He may pretend to have been slander-
...ement, that all of them gave testimony a- ...ed, and sequester the people's money for the
...inst the original assertion of the editor of ...damages thereby received. In short, it may
...e Republican. I know nothing further re- ...gradually become the law, as well as the go-
...arding *this* DARK piece of business—but it ...vernment, and save the country the trouble and
...s very plain to see that some one is guilty. ...expense of administering either. If there
...Well, who is it? The *cat*, I hope, will be let ...could have been any doubt originally about
...out of the *bag*, so that the public may have a ...the propriety of removing the deposites, that
...chance of putting their *foot* upon his *tail*. ...doubt must surely be dispelled when it is seen
...Now, Mr. Editor, as "fair play is a jewel," ...that the *money of the People* which was plac-
...and feeling anxious that the publicly alleged ...ed for safe keeping in the Bank, is thus for-
...charge should be fairly settled, and that the ...cibly seized on and detained on pretence of
...innocent may not suffer, I can assure the edi- ...an injury which every body knows was never
...tor of the Republican, his six witnesses, and ...sustained. The question is no longer Bank
...the public generally, that Mr. Curran was not ...or no Bank, but government or no government,
...the prime mover of the young men's party' ...the two being wholly irreconcileable and in-
...neither did he write the communication sug- ...consistent. The agent has assumed to set
...gesting the idea of calling a meeting of the ...itself above the principal—the creature above
...young men, nor did he write the notice call- ...the creator. It rests with the sovereign Peo-
...ing the meeting. *I* wrote the communication, ...ple to determine whether they will rule or be
...and handed it to be published. *I*, at the re- ...ruled.
...quest of a number of persons, wrote the no- ...
...tice, and sent it to be inserted in the Gazette, ...BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
...and, in all this, Mr. Curran, had no say. It ...July 8th, 1834.
...must then appear evident to every one, that ...SIR: I have had the honour of receiving
...so far as Mr. Curran is concerned, the charge ...your letter of the 3d inst. requesting that the
...is false. The question now remains to be ...dividend on the stock of the Bank owned by
...settled between the Editor of the Republican, ...the United States, should be placed to the
...the six witnesses, and Mr. Parker. ...credit of the Treasurer of the United States
...at the office of this bank in Washington,
A CITIZEN. ...which was this morning submitted to the
...board of directors. At the same time was
Communicated. ...presented a copy of your letter to the cashier
From the Editor of the Republican I ex- ...of that office, dated the 2d inst. containing
...pected something more ingenuous than *literary* ...the final refusal of the treasury to allow the
...criticism and subterfuge, in noticing an in- ...claim of the bank for damages on the protest-
...dependent deprecation from me in your last pa- ...ed bill upon the French government.
...per. The design of the author of the com- ...After due consideration of the contents of
...munication with the note appended; (presum- ...these communications, I am instructed by the
...ed to be the Editor's) is more palpable than ...board of directors to inform you, that from
...to be the Editor's) is more palpable than ...the dividend payable on the 17th of this month
...ever, and should meet the indignant frown of ...there will be deducted the amount due to the
...every citizen (taught by experience) who ...bank for damages, costs, and interest, upon
...values the prosperity of our institution. ...the bill of exchange drawn by the Secretary
...As to Mr. Thrasea, poor gilded jade, he ...of the Treasury on the French Government—
...cries' He is 'present executive" crazed, ...and that the remainder shall be placed to the
...though he may be rational on every other ...credit of the treasurer in the office at Wash-
...subject. He fights boldly, right and left, a- ...ington, in conformity to your request.
...gainst every object in his way, windmills &c. ...I am further instructed to say, that this
...reminds me of his prototype the knight of ...course is adopted by the board of directors,
...La Mancha, for he, too, has his Dulcinea in ...not merely from a conviction of the obvious
...view, with an ample Dower. Poor fellow! ...justice and propriety of it, but because it fur-
...dare you to ask him the hour of the day, his ...nishes the best, if not the only, mode of ob-
...reply would be, 'what have you to say against ...taining a judicial decision of the case by the
...the state executive?' O Thrasea, cease to cry ...proper tribunals. To procure that decision,
...'glory, victory, and triumph,' and do not, ...the board will give every facility in their pow-
...like a scolding wife, consider yourself victor, ...er—and if there is any other mode of submit-
...because you have the last word. Before you ...ting the rights of the respective parties to the
...demand of me to prove a *negative*, be pleas- ...judicial tribunals, more acceptable to you, any
...ed to the majesty of your bombast, to show ...suggestion by you for that purpose will
...me that *positive* good, the Idol of your heart, ...not fail to receive the prompt and respectful
...the present state administration' has achiev- ...consideration of the board of directors. In
...ed. If the *thousands* you have already slain, ...the mean time, I have the honour to be, very
...by the quill of a *goose*, should not resusci- ...respectfully, yours,
...tate, this will be a sufficient perplexing theme ...N. BIDDLE, Pres't.
...for your bloodstained arms. ...Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
JUSTICE. ...Sec'ry. of the Treasury, Washington.

From the Nashville Republican.

What next?—From the correspondence be- ...BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
...tween a copy of which has been forwarded ...July 8, 1834.
...from Washington by the Secretary of the ...SIR: I had this day the honour of informing
...Treasury to the President of the United ...you that the board of directors would deduct
...States; and which has been placed in our hands ...from the dividend payable to the United
...by permission to lay it before the public— ...States on the 17th of this month, the amount
...it will be perceived that the United States ...due to the Bank on account of damages on
...Bank has committed another outrage on pub- ...the bill of exchange on the French Govern-
...lic opinion and the interests of the People, ...ment.
...by the seizure and conversion to its own use ...I am instructed to apprize you at the same
...of a large portion of the dividends on the ...time, that in thus enforcing their right in this
...government stocks in that institution which ...particular case, they desire not to be under-
...fell due on the 1st July last. The pretext ...stood as waiving any other claim upon the
...for this unwarrantable seizure is the claim to ...Government, and they more especially wish
...set up by the Bank for damages on the bill of ...it understood, that they do not waive their
...exchange drawn by our government on that ...claim for full compensation and indemnity
...of France, and protested by the latter—a ...for the violation of the charter of the Bank,
...claim, be it remembered, which was, after de- ...by the removal from its custody of the public
...liberate examination, disallowed by the Trea- ...funds, for the use of which the Bank had paid
...sury Department—which was never laid be- ...a valuable consideration. That claim is re-
...fore Congress, and which, it is believed, has ...served in full force, to be asserted at such
...not the shadow of justice, either in law or ...time and in such manner as may hereafter be
...equity, to support it. What greatly aggra- ...deemed expedient. I have the honour to be,
...vates the offence, is, that two dividends have ...very respectfully, yours,
...been placed by the Bank to the credit of the ...N. BIDDLE, Pres't.
...government, since the claim was disallowed ...Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
...—a circumstance well calculated to induce ...Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.
...the government to believe that it either had ...
...been positively withdrawn or at least that it ...TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
...would not again be preferred. Hence the seiz- ...July 14th, 1834.
...ure, without the slightest notice, has been ...SIR: Your two communications under date
...totally unexpected, and occasions a disar- ...of the 8th inst. have been received. The
...rangement of the estimated receipts for the ...course pursued by the Bank over which you
...current year. ...preside, in determining to withhold a portion
...The suggestion of Mr. Biddle, that the ...of the dividends due on the stock of the U-
...Bank has been induced to take this step be- ...nited States has excited much surprise in this
...cause it was the readiest mode of bringing ...department, and at the present time, is more
...the question before a judicial tribunal, might ...to be regretted, as Congress is not in session
...have been entitled to some consideration, had ...to provide for the deficiency thus caused in
...the Bank in the first place laid its application ...the estimated revenue from the bank stock
...before Congress, the usual and appropriate ...the present year.
...tribunal for settling demands against the ...The claim for damages on the bill of ex-
...government. It would have been time en- ...change drawn upon France, to answer which
...ough after Congress had passed upon and re- ...it is stated that payment of part of the divi-
...fused to allow the claim, for the Bank to have ...dends is now refused, was disallowed by this
...resorted to the judicial tribunals for redress; ...Department before the two last dividends
...but this taking the law in its own hands, or ...were passed to the credit of the Treasury,
...rather setting itself above all law, is of a ...and some months before the recent session of
...piece with the general conduct of the institu- ...Congress commenced. Consequently, it was
...tion, and evinces in a peculiar and striking ...presumed that the claim, if not abandoned,
...degree that reckless and arrogant spirit which ...would be presented and pursued before that
...has characterized its whole course. ...body, in the manner usual with claims against
...The fact is, we believe, that at the time ...the United States, when the latter has not in-
...when the Bank advanced the money on the ...stituted any action at law against the claim-
...bills of exchange on France it had in its pos- ...ant.
...session a much larger amount of the money ...Besides these considerations it could not
...of the People which it was using for its own ...have been anticipated as probable that all the
...benefit. How then can it be pretended that ...dividends accruing would not be paid with
...any damages have been sustained? If this ...promptitude and fidelity, when it was known
...act of the Bank be sanctioned, to what may ...that the case of a failure in a stockholder to
...not the precedent lead? When the next and ...discharge his subscription to the capital of
...every next dividend shall be due and payable, ...the Bank, was the only case where the charter
...what new and further claims may not Mr. ...makes an express provision that he 'shall lose
...Biddle set up? In his letter he expressly ...the benefit of the dividends,' and in this in-
...reserves a pretended claim on the part of the ...stance, that the United States, though a large
...Bank for the damages it has sustained by the ...stockholder, was not pretended to have been
...removal of the deposites. If he can rightful- ...guilty of any breach of this provision. Not-
...ly withhold the dividends of the government ...withstanding this, it would seem from your
...in one case, he can in the other. By and by he ...communications that the United States, though
...may claim damages for injuries occasioned ...intimately connected with the Bank, by hav-
...to the bank by the general course of the Pre- ...ing conferred the great privileges in its char-
...sident in opposition to the institution, and ...ter, by still using it daily as a fiscal agent
...for certain purposes, and by being entitled to
...a supervision of its concerns through Con-
...gress, has suddenly, without previous notice,
...and only by an implied or constructive pow-
...er, not in the opinion of the Department war-
...ranted or necessary, been deprived of the
...use of most of its dividends, and for the pur-
...pose of satisfying a controverted claim, the
...law and equity of which were many months
...since denied by the Executive, and have ne-
...ver been sanctioned by either of the other
...branches of Government established by the
...constitution.
...In this condition of the subject, since the
...Bank did not deem it proper to present to
...Congress, the customary tribunal for settling
...such disputed demands against the United
...States—or, during its late session, to apprize
...either that body or this office of the extraor-
...dinary course intended to be pursued in thus
...seizing upon a large portion of the public di-
...vidends, while already in possession of more
...than a million of dollars belonging to the Go-
...vernment, but hitherto uncalled for by its
...creditors or the Treasury—this Department
...does not consider that it has yet enjoyed a
...suitable opportunity in relation to so unex-
...pected a measure, to know the views or pro-
...cure the desirable action of Congress; and,
...therefore, does not feel justified in making
...at this time, any arrangement with the bank,
...or any 'suggestion' in respect to legal prose-
...cutions; nor in recognizing in any mode, 'the
...justice or propriety' of the proceedings the
...Bank has been pleased to adopt.
...But it will endeavour on the whole subject
...to present an early report to Congress at its
...next session, and to the President of the
...United States. In the meantime, if the Bank
...desires, before a report is prepared, that the
...facts and reasons in detail, on which its de-
...cision, and especially its claim for dama-
...ges on the bill of exchange are founded, should
...be examined by this Department, the state-
...ment of them, whenever forwarded, will re-
...ceive respectful consideration. I have the
...honour to be, yours,
...LEVI WOODBURY.
...Secretary of the Treasury.
...N. BIDDLE, Esq.
...Pres't U. S. Bank, Philadelphia.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday evening, 25th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Humphreys, Rev. LUCIEN B. WRIGHT, Rector of All-Hallows Parish, A. A. county, to Miss JANE ALEXANDER, of this city.

Married on Thursday morning Sept. 4th, by the Rev. Mr. James, Mr. BENJAMIN P. GREGORY, of Albany, N. Y., to Miss ANN MARIA SHAFFER, of this city.—*Alb. Adv.*

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

THE Commissioners, Trustees and Teachers of Primary Schools, and all who desire to promote the general dissemination of useful knowledge, are respectfully solicited to attend the Convention of the friends of Education, to be held in Annapolis, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of October. A committee from the friends of Education in Baltimore will attend. Much interesting information will be communicated to the Convention, and efforts will be made to establish a County Lyceum, for the purpose of improving the condition of our public schools; &c.

Oct. 4—to

NEW IMPORTATION.

GEORGE McNEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received a LARGE & HAND-SOME assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTING, all of the latest importation and style, which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine.

ALSO:

A supply of GLOVES, STOCKS, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, SILK HOSE &c.

Oct. 2, 1834.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 20, for 1834.

Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Tuesday, the 7th October 1834.

At 4 o'clock, P. M.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	prize of	10,000
1	prize of	3,000
1	prize of	2,500
1	prize of	1,395
5	prizes of	1,000
5	prizes of	500
5	prizes of	400
10	prizes of	300
20	prizes of	200
35	prizes of	100
51	prizes of	50
51	prizes of	40
51	prizes of	30
102	prizes of	25
102	prizes of	20
1476	prizes of	10
11475	prizes of	5

13,395 *prizes, amounting to* $119,770

Tickets $4,50, *Halves* $2,25, *Quar.* $1,21½.

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)

NOTICE.

I FORBID all persons depositing, carion, or any other filth or rubbish, or trespassing in any way upon my property, known as the 'pond lot.'

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

In St. Mary's County Court as a Court of Equity.

Charles Nuthall and Margaret Bear
vs.
Clement Dorsey and Vernon Dorsey,

ORDERED, this twenty fourth day of September 1834, that the sale of the negro man David deceased to be sold in the case of Charles Nuthall and Margaret Bear, against Clement Dorsey and Vernon Dorsey, made and reported by John Greenwell, of Philip, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the first Monday of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some news paper published at Annapolis once a week for three successive weeks *before the twenty fourth day of October next.* The report states the amount of sales to be one hundred and fifty-five dollars.

John Stephen.

True copy,
Jos. Harris, Clk.
St. Mary's Cty. Court.

Octo. 2, 1834.

CASH IN MARKET,

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 10 to 30 years of age. I will give more for that number of slaves than any other Purchaser in the market, or that may come. All communications will be promptly attended to if left at James Hunter's Hotel, Annapolis, at which place the subscriber can be found.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Oct. 4.—3m.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, Sept. 30, 1834.

James M. Boyd,
David M. Brogden,
Walter B. Brooke,
A. Betton,

Jno. McConnell,
James Courtney,
Thomas Cresap,
David Collicin,

Edward Dubois (39)
Charles Dorsey,
James Dixon,

John Ennis,

Mr. Gouldden,
Jno C. Groome,
Saml. Gamble,

Richard Hall, (2)
Dr. Wm. Hammond,
Mary Hislip,
Miss S. W. Hodson,
Ellen Harper,

James Iglehart,
Abel Jones,
Eliza Ann Jackson,

Rebecca Knighton,
Richard Knighton,

Rev. Wm. O. Lumsden,
Jno Leadenham,
Jona. H Lawrence,

Mrs. Ann Miller,
Saml. Morriss,
Henrietta Morgan,

William O'Hara.

James Parrit,
Jas. A. Pearce,
T. W. Packton,
William Price,

Thos. Robison,
Mr. Ridgely,
George W Robinson,

John Sewell,
Jos. N. Stocket,
David Stewart,
Mary Steuart,
James Sheridan,
Rachel Stallings,
Carey Southcomb,

James Tailor,
Nathan Tenard,
John Turbett,
Thos. Tidings,
John Trail,
Matthew Talbot,

Thos. G. Waters,
Rebecca Waters,
Gideon White (2)
Jno. W. Whittington,
Jno. Whittington,
Ansel Watrous,

McClintoch Young.

B
Danl. Brogden,
Gerome C. Berry,
Thos Bullymore,
William Bond.

C
John Collings,
Dr. Jas. Cheston,
J. Mason Campbell, (2)

D
Harriett H. Duckett,
Catherine Duvall,
Elizabeth Dawes.

E
Chas Wm. Eldridge.

G
Jno M Gordon,
Mrs Mary Green.

H
C. A. Harris,
Mrs Wm. Howard,
Jno. W. Hambleton,
Edward Hinckley,
Henrietta M. Hall.

I J
Augustus Jenkins,
Lewis Jones.

K
Nicholas Kebbs.

L
C. C. Long,
William Legg,
Bill Lans.

M
Jno. McDermart,
Gilbert Maybach (8)
Grafton Monroe (3)

O

P
Thos. N Pindle,
President Temp. Society,
Elizer Possit,
Elizabeth Pindle.

R
Henry Robertson,
J. Rice.

S
Archibald Shipley,
Mrs. Simmons,
Jutson Steuard,
Wm. W. Seeders (?)
Capt. George Smith,
Herr. J Spengler.

T
Ellen Thompson,
John Trathersay,
Nathan Fenon,
Rd Tydings,
Mary Tydings.

W
Clement Weeden,
James White,
Nathaniel Warfield,
Jno. Watkins, Alms House,
Benj. Winterson,
Rt. Welch of Ben.

Y

RICHARD J. CRABB, P. M.

☞Persons calling for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.

Oct 2.—3w

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 17th, 1834.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of Three per Cent on the Stock of the said Bank for six months ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,
SAM. MAYNARD, Cashier.

Sept. 18—3w

☞The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will please publish the above 1aw3w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held at the Assembly Rooms in the city of Annapolis, on the 1st Monday of October next, (being the 6th day of the month) for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent the city of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland; Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

By order,
J. H. WELLS, Clk.

Aug. 14.—ts

In Saint Mary's County Court sitting as a Court of Equity.

August Term, 1834.

Nathaniel Blakistone, and others,
vs.
Dent Blakistone, George Blakistone and John S. Mason.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the real estate decreed to be sold in the case of Nathaniel Blakistone and others, against Dent Blakistone and others, made and reported by James H. Allston, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the first Monday in November next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published at Annapolis, once a week for three successive weeks before the twentieth day of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be twenty eight hundred and one dollars.

C. DORSEY.

True copy.
JO. HARRIS, Clk.
Saint Mary's county court.

Sept. 25.

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a quantity of OAK AND PINE WOOD, about five hundred cords, of excellent quality, and in good order for market. The Oak wood is of superior quality, as also the pine, about an equal quantity of each; it lays adjacent to South river, a short distance to an excellent landing. Any person desirous of purchasing can know the terms by addressing a letter to me, at Doughoregan Manor, Anne-Arundel county, or by application to R. Welch, of Ben. in the city of Annapolis, who will shew the wood to any person desirous of purchasing.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Sept. 25, 1834.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody as a Runaway on the 28th August 1834, A negro Man who calls himself John Gross, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Washington of St. Mary's county; said fellow is about five feet six inches high, of a yellowish complexion, bushy head of hair, no perceivable flesh marks; his clothing consists of Oznaburg shirt and trowsers, old shoes, and hat much worn; he has also other old clothing, and produces a pass, which no doubt is forged. His owner is requested to pay charges and take him from jail, he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

Sept. 1834.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, the FRAMED HOUSE situate in Church Street, in the city of Annapolis, one door above Mr. Richard R. Goodwin's Shoe store. The above House is a good stand for business of any kind, and will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises by Mr. Thomas G. Waters who will also make known the terms of sale. Should this property not be disposed of at private sale, before Wednesday the 5th day of November next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, at 11 o'clock, at the premises.

THOMAS R. BEARD.

Sept. 18.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools will meet, as usual, on the second day of the October Term of A. A. County Court. It is important that the commissioners in their annual report to the Legislature, should give a full and satisfactory statement of the condition of the Schools, and of the operation of the Primary School system in this county; and to enable them to do this, it is necessary that the Trustees of the several districts should make full and uniform reports of the condition of their schools. In order that such satisfactory information may be obtained, *printed reports* are provided, which the trustees, who are not already supplied, may procure on application to the secretary. The trustees are requested to return these reports to the subscriber, at as early a day, after the 1st October, as practicable. Much unnecessary trouble and delay may thus be avoided. If sent by mail the postage must be paid.

JNO. RIDOUT, Secretary.

Aug. 28—10Oct R

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of Anne Arundel county, on MONDAY the 6th day of October next, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent said county in the next General Assembly.

ROBT. WELCH, of Ben,
Sheriff, A. A. County.

Sept. 11—te

IN CHANCERY,

27th August, 1834.

Adam Miller and John Miller
vs.
Jeremiah L. Boyd, and others.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, the trustee in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 27th day of October next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 27th day of September next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $300.

True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Cant

September 4 3w.

WANTED.

A COLOURED WOMAN as a cook, and to do the washing and ironing in a small family in the country, to hire by the year. Inquire of the editor.

Aug. 14.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

1st. *Insurance on Lives.*
2d. *Purchase and Sale of Annuities.*
3d. *Receiving Endowments.*
4th. *Receiving Money in Trust.*
5th. *The Management of Trust Estates.*

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28

BASIL SHEPHARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black, Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Russia Raven; Brown, double milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHS.

AND ALSO

CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Zebra, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.

Merinos, Mohair Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Fourniture, Medley and Cashmire & Tolinette

VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. HOSE. GLOVES. SUSPENDERS. SHIRT SKIRTS, STOCKS. COLLARS and

ORIENTAL DRESS-ING GOWNS

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

SEED, &c.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

For Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 16, S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to [illegible] and friends in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, the Gulf States, and Alabama, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Grounds and from various parts of this country, the largest supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, and that he is prepared to execute orders wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favorable terms as can be offered by any dealers in the United States, for best rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, strawberry, gooseberry, raspberry, currant and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order, from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in the country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, dressing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufactories in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine wooled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnatz breed; dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as wild turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese [illegible] other fowls, and several other [illegible] animals, all of the choice breeds, (or [illegible] ther,) are either kept for sale at the agricultural and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, to some [illegible] extent, may at the book stores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all article wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

☞ And though last in order, here, yet first in importance to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them the Seeds of Knowledge in their vocations, 'fresh and genuine,' having been carefully gathered from the field of Experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers, and labelled 'THE FARMER AND GARDINER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER; and dispensed from the Printing Press of the establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at $5 a year payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late American Farmer, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

T. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An 'Extra' number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

THE SACRED CLASSICS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR
CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

With an original introductory essay to each author. Edited by RICHARD COTTERMOLE, B. D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPÆDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.

PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

On the 1st of January, 1834, will be published Vol. I. of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:

With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY

THE Rev. RICH'D. COTTERMOLE, B. D.
AND
THE Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

NO other country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation; while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has, thro' a variety of circumstances, been happily prevented from degenerating into the harshness of scholasticism; and thus the whole series of our 'Sacred Classics,' is a well of truth and consolation, as open to the general reader as to the most learned student.

It is intended to comprise in this collection, the best works of all the most celebrated writers whose labours have been devoted to the investigation and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their application to the immortal interests of individuals, or to the order and well being of society. Treatises on the Doctrines, Morality, and Evidences of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Sermons of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

To the Collections of each author, or to such as expressly for production, as the case may require, will be prefixed an Introductory Essay, pointing out their characteristic excellencies, and, in some instances, comprehensive Biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

It is the object of the Proprietors, in undertaking 'THE CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY' to present the collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties and under every vicissitude of life.

The work will be handsomely printed in Foolscap, 8 vo. on good paper, cold pressed, neatly bound in Morocco Cloth, letter'd; and published (in Volumes of about 400 pages each) on the first day of every month.

Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence:

Forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

The following names of Authors whose works are intended for publication, is submitted in evidence of the impartiality of the selection:—

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Cudworth, Thomas A. Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenelon, Doddridge, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Jortin, Farindon, Horsley, Hale, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Chillingworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Romaine, Waterland, Whichcote, Balguy, Parson, Kett, Newton, Stanhope, Whitby, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merrick, &c. &c.

Vol. I. (to be published on the 1st of January,) will contain

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Richard Cottermole, B. D.

Vol. II. (to be published on the 1st of February) will contain

CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—with Notes, and an Introductory Essay, by the Rev Henry Stebbing, M. A.

Vol. III. (to be published on the 1st of March) will contain

BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION, UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye Smith, D. D.

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Piccadilly. Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court: D. A Talboys, Oxford: J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge: Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh: and J. Cumming, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834

The English copy will cost in England, about ten dollars. We propose to issue the American edition, under the superintendence of a learned American clergyman, in weekly numbers, on a single sheet of superfine paper, giving ninety-six large 12 mo. pages, to be folded and stitched, and covered with strong envelope paper, at the rate of five dollars per annum.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass; written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Doumie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but $2 50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at $3 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the 28th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order.

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Sept. 11.—tm

FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has associated with the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

May 29.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to my custody on the 25th June 1834, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself Ann W. Ridgely, says she is free, that she was liberated by a certain Edward Gott of Baltimore County, living on the York Road, near Shipley's Tavern; said woman appears to be about thirty five years of age, about five feet high, no perceptable flesh marks, her clothing consists of an old Linen Frock, &c. Her owner, if any, is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. She will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R. WELCH of Ben.

July 31. Sh'ff A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held at the Assembly Room, in the city of Annapolis, on the 1st Monday of October next, (being the 6th day of the month) for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent the city of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland; Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

By order,

J. H. WELLS, Clk.

Aug. 14—te

NOTICE

I WILL sell my Farm on South River, at Private Sale. It contains upwards of a

THOUSAND ACRES,

and possesses more advantages than most farms. Any information which may be required will be afforded to those who will call upon me at my residence in this city, or on H. H. Harwood, Esq. at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

☞ The Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Jan. 23.

The Editors of the Baltimore Gazette, and American Farmer, will insert the above once a week until otherwise required.

DRAWING ANNOUNCED.

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

SOON TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN SHARES,

IN pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1833, to authorize ANDREW McLAUGHLIN to distribute his estates BY LOT.

This property is among the most valuable in Maryland, situated in the prosperous, healthy, and romantic village of Ellicott's Mills, ten miles from the city of Baltimore, upon the Westerne Turnpike, and 13 miles upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, where all the cars, to and from the west, stop to breakfast and dine.

A sufficient number of Tickets have been sold to warrant the assurance to the public, that it will positively be drawn TWENTIETH DECEMBER. Should the balance of the Tickets be sold before, it will be drawn sooner.

It consists of the large and extensive improvements long known as the

PATAPSCO HOTEL,

With all the new improvements, and a highly ornamental Garden, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, and other dwellings. Twenty valuable building Lots, with numerous other shares of personal property, consisting of Plate, Carriages Horses, Piano Fortes, Books, Rich Furniture, and Old Wines, all valued at $58,450, and divided into FOUR HUNDRED SHARES, subject to no discount.

It is to be drawn upon the plan of the old Maryland Lotteries, viz. The numbers will all be put into one wheel, and the prizes into another, and all drawn in one day, under the superintendence of the Trustees, according to the Act of the Legislature. They will certify the same when drawn.

The property has been valued by three Commissioners appointed by the Treasurer of Maryland, that no speculations should be indulged in; and bonds with approved security given to the State for double the amount, that the law may be faithfully complied with. It is simply a distribution of property at its value, to reimburse the expenditure. It is well worth risking TEN DOLLARS for such a Capital as this small Scheme presents; it is larger than a monied Capital, with twelve times the number of Tickets to contend with, and no 15 per cent off.

☞ Many of the small shares will be paid in cash, if required.

SCHEME:

1 Share, consisting of the PATAPSCO HOTEL, with the new addition upon the Rail Road, the large stone Stable, Carriage House, Ice House, and the splendid Garden, forms the grand capital prize, valued at	$36,500
1 Share, a new and convenient three story dwelling, under rent of $222,	3,000
1 Share, Angelo Cottage, a beautiful Gothic building, situated upon a ledge of rocks, commanding a delightful view of the village and factories;	2,650
4 Shares, valuable building Lots, at $800 each	3,200
6 do. valuable Building Lots, at $750 each.	4,500
10 do. valuable Building Lots, at $200 each.	2,000
377 no. of Personal Property, ranging in value from $250 down to $10,	6,600
400 Shares, all free from discount	$58,450

Those who wish Tickets are advised to make early application. The scheme is quite small, containing but 5845 tickets, and this will be the only distribution offered.

The price of a share is but $10, which may draw property now worth $36,500, increasing every day in value, free from discount, and with an unquestionable title.

A. McLaughlin invites all his friends, far and near, to venture a small amount in this distribution of his property, which is a solitary case, and includes all his estate. Do not wait, delays are dangerous. He is anxious to close the scheme and return to Baltimore.

Tickets for Sale by

E. DUBOIS,

Church street—Annapolis.

SLAVES FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Slaves of both sexes are offered for sale on reasonable terms.—Amongst them are two able bodied Young Men, accustomed to work on a Farm, two healthy Young Women used to house work, and several children. They must not be removed from the State. Enquire at the office of the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis.

The Baltimore Chronicle and Republican, will publish the above twice a week for three weeks in the country papers, and forward their accounts to this office.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the third volume correspond both in date and manner, the subscriber has concluded to print *thirteen* additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished *gratuitously* to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscription, or who shall have paid it before the 26th No. of Volume 2 is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck off the list, and charged SIX DOLLARS, as lately announced.

To those who have *really patronised* the "Library," by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Baltimore.

After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for young ladies, for several years in North Carolina, and Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a scientific plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided for the school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's and Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a Harp. Mrs. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1200 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction in this institution is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the seminary by applying to the editor.

Baltimore Aug 21.

A BY-LAW

Relating to Licensing Carriages and Carts.

BE it established by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this By Law, the following shall be the rates of License upon Carriages of burthen and pleasure:

For every four wheel Carriage or Vehicle, $

" " two wheel Carriage, Cart, or Vehicle,

D CLAUDE, Mayor.

September 4.

A BY-LAW.

BE it enacted by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the provisions of the By Law in relation to Hogs, passed July 10, 1832, be and they are hereby extended to prohibit Hogs being kept within the precincts of this city, [illegible] within one hundred and fifty yards from any street, or public road, or dwelling, except his own, where hogs are now permitted to be kept; and further be it enacted, that no hogs shall be kept within the said precincts beyond one hundred and fifty yards from any street or public road where hogs are now permitted to be kept, unless all the City Commissioners unite to granting a permission in writing for the same, to be so kept, and that only so long as the said permission shall be continued.

And be it further enacted, That the Butchers of this city having Stalls in the Market house, be allowed to keep Hogs in this city for butchering from the 1st of November to the 1st of April, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And also be it enacted, That the provisions of this law shall not go into operation until the 7th day of September next.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

September 4.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition, in writing, of Spedden Wilson, praying for the benefit of the several acts of Assembly for the benefit of insolvent debtors, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them on oath, being annexed thereto, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland next preceding this his application, and having appointed a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given bond and security for the faithful performance of said trust; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Spedden Wilson be discharged from confinement for debts, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the 4th Monday in October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Spedden Wilson should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly as prayed.

June 26—3m. GIDEON WHITE.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commences her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Degges Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 7 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2.

Passage to or from Annapolis, $1.

Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, $2.

Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1834. NO. 41.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
AT THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUBLIC CIRCLE.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BIBLE.

Go fling the gaudy robe aside,
Unbind the jewels from thy hair,
And castin, thoughts of earth away,
O! maiden, bend thy heart in prayer,
And turn thee to the page of truth,
There seek the guiding love of heaven,
Counsels that well may guard thy youth,
And teach the love to mortals given.

Let man with haughty spirit dare
The sacred word of God to scorn,
And scoffing hopes and comforts there,
From all its blessed precepts turn.
But ne'er should woman, weak and frail,
Dare cast her guiding chart aside,
When earthly hopes so often fail,
Where shall she turn on earth beside.

O when the heart is sad, and lone,
And wearily the spirit droops,
And blessings perish one by one,
As pass away our youthful hopes
Where should the drooping spirit turn,
But to that page of sacred truth,
Where wisdom may true knowledge learn,
And age know brighter hopes than youth?

From the New York Mirror

FIRST IMPRESSIONS, OR NOTES BY THE WAY.

BY NATHANIEL P. WILLIS.

A Turkish *pic nic*, on the plain of Troy—fingerees, folks—Trieste—the *Boschetto*—graceful freedom of Italian manners—a rural fete—fire works—amateur musicians.

DARDANELLES.—The oddest invitation I ever had in my life was from a Turkish bey to a *fete champetre* on the ruins of Troy! We have just returned, full of wassail and pillar, by the light of an Asian moon.

The morning was such one as you would expect in the country where mornings were first made. The sun was clear and the breeze was fresh, and as we sat on the bey's soft divans, taking coffee before starting, I turned my cheek to the open window, and confessed the blessings of existence.

We were sixteen from the ship, and our host was attended by his interpreter, the general of his troops, the governor of Bournabashi, (the name of the Turkish town near Troy,) and a host of attendants on foot and horseback. His cook had been sent forward at daylight with the provisions.

The handsome bey came to the door and helped to mount us upon his own horses, and we rode off, with the whole population of the village assembled to see our departure. We headed the Scammander, near the town and dashed on at a hard gallop over the plain. The bey soon overtook us upon a fleet grey mare, caparisoned with red trappings, holding an umbrella over his head, which he courteously offered the commodore on coming up. We followed a grass path without hill or stone, for nine or ten miles, and after having passed one or two hamlets with their open threshing floors, and crossed the Simois, with the water to our saddle girths, we left a slight rising ground by a sudden turn, and descended to a cluster of trees, where the Turks sprang from their horses, and made signs for us to dismount.

It was one of nature's drawing rooms. Thickets of brush and willows enclosed a fountain, whose clear waters were confined in a tank, formed of marble slabs, from the neighbouring ruins. A spreading tree above, and soft meadow grass to its very tip. Left nothing to wish but friends and a quiet mind to perfect its beauty. The cook's fires were smoking in the thicket, the horses were grazing without saddle or bridle in the pasture below, and we lay down upon the soft, Turkish carpets, spread beneath the trees and reposed from our fatigues for an hour.

The interpreter came when the sun had planted a little across the trees, and invited us to the bey's gardens hard by. A path, overshadowed with wild brush, led us round the little meadow to the gate, close to the fountain head of Scammander. One of the common cottages of the country stood upon the left, and in front of it a large arbour covered with grape vine, was underlaid with cushions and carpets. Here we reclined, and coffee was brought us, with baskets of grapes, figs, quinces and pomegranates, the bey and officers waiting on us with amusing assiduity. The people of the house, mean time, were sent to the fields for green corn which was roasted for us, and this with nuts, wine and conversation, and a ramble to the source of the Simois which bursts from a cleft in the rock very beautifully, wiled away the hours of dinner.

About for o'clock we returned to the fountain. A white muslin cloth was laid upon the grass between the edge and the overshadowing tree, and all around it were spread the carpets upon which we were to recline while eating. Wine and melons were cooling in the tank, and plates of honey and grapes and new made butter, (a great luxury in the Archipelago) stood on the marble rim. The dinner would have fed a Priam's army. Half a lamb, turkeys and chickens, were the principal meats, but there was, besides, a 'double route' of made dishes, peculiar to the country, of ingredients at which I could not hazard even a conjecture.

We crooked our legs under us with some awkwardness, and producing our knives and forks, (which we had brought with the advice of the interpreter,) commenced, somewhat abated in appetite by too liberal a lunch. The bey and his officers sitting upright with their feet under them, pinched off bits of meat dexterously with the thumb and forefinger, passing from one to the other a dish of rice, with a large spoon, which all used indiscriminately. It is odd that eating with the fingers seemed only disgusting to me in the bey. His European dress probably made the peculiarity more glaring. The fat old governor who sat beside me was greased to the elbows, and his long grey beard was studded with rice and drops of gravy to his girdle. He rose when the meats were removed, and waddled off to the stream below, where a wash in the clean water made him once more a presentable person.

It is a Turkish custom to rise and retire while the dishes are changing, and after a little ramble through the meadows, we returned to a lavish spread of fruits and honey, which concluded the repast.

It is doubted where Troy stood. The reputed site is a rising ground, near the fountain of Bournabashi, to which we strolled after dinner. We found nothing but quantities of fragments of columns, believed by antiquaries to be the ruins of a city, that sprung up and died long since.

We mounted and rode home by a round moon, whose light filled the air like a dust of phosphoric silver. The plains were in a glow with it. Our Indian summer nights, beautiful as they are, give you no idea of an Asian moon.

The bey's rooms were lit, and we took coffee with him once more, and fatigued with pleasure and excitement, got to our boats, and pulled upagainst the arrowy current of the Dardanelles to the frigate.

* * * *

A long narrow valley, with precipitous sides, commences directly at the gate of Trieste, and follows a small stream into the mountains of Friuli. It is a very sweet, green place, and studded on both sides with cottages and kitchen gardens, which supply the city with flowers and vegetables. The right hand slope is called the Boschetto, and is laid out with pretty avenues of beech and elm, as a public walk, while, at every few steps stands a bowling alley or drinking arbour, and here and there a trim little restaurant, just large enough for a rural party. It is, perhaps, a mile and a half in length, and one grand cafe in the centre, usually tempts the better class of promenaders into the expense of an ice.

It was Sunday afternoon, and all Trieste was pouring out to the Boschetto. I had come ashore with one of the officers, and we fell into the tide. Few spots in the world are so variously peopled as this for a sport, and we encountered every style of dress and feature. The greater part were Jewesses. How instantly the most common observer distinguishes them in a crowd! The clear sallow skin, the sharp black eye and broad eyebrow, the aquiline nose, the small person, the slow, cautious step of the old, and the quick, restless one of the young, the ambitious ornaments, and the look of cunning, which nothing but the highest degree of *education* does away, mark the race with the definiteness of another species.

We strolled out to the end of the walk, amused constantly with the groups sitting under the trees with their simple repast of a *frit ta* and mug of beer, perfectly unconscious of the presence of the crowd. There was something pastoral and contented in the scene that took my fancy. Almost all the female promenaders were without bonnets, and the mixture of the Greek style of head dress with Parisian *coiffure*, had a charming effect. There was just enough of fashion to take off the vulgarity.

We coquetted along, smiled upon here and there a group that had visited the ship, and on our return sat down at a table in front of the *cafe* surrounded by some hundreds of people of all classes, conversing and eating ices. I thought as I glanced about me how oddly such a scene would look in America. In the broad part of an open walk, the *whole town* passing and repassing sat elegantly dressed ladies with their husbands or lovers, mothers with their daughters, and occasionally a group of modest girls alone, eating and drinking with as little embarrassment as at home, and preserving towards each other that courtesy of deportment which in these classes of society can result only from being so much in public.

Under the next tree to us sat an excessive pretty woman with two gentlemen, probably her husband and cavalier. I touched my hat to them as we seated ourselves, and this common courtesy of the country was returned with smiles that put us instantly upon the footing of half acquaintance. A caress to the lady's grey-hound, and an apology, for smoking, produced a little conversation, and when they rose to leave us, the compliments of the evening were exchanged with a cordiality that in America would scarce follow an acquaintance of months. I mention it as an every day instance of the kind-hearted and open manners of Europe. It is what makes these countries so agreeable to the stranger and the traveller. Every cafe, on a second visit, seems like a home.

We were at a rural fete last night, given by a wealthy merchant of Trieste, at his villa, in the neighbourhood. We found the company assembled on a terraced observatory, crowning a summer house, watching the sunset over one of the sweetest landscapes in the world. We were at the head of a valley broken at the edge of the Adriatic by the city, and beyond spread the golden waters of the Gulph towards Venice, headed in on the right by the long chain of the Friuli. The country around was green and fertile, and small white villas peeped out every where from the foliage, evidences of the prosperous commerce of the town. We watched the warm colours out of the sky, and the party having by this time assembled, we walked through the long gardens to a house open with long windows from the ceiling to the floor, and furnished only with the light and luxurious arrangements of summer.

Music is the life of all amusement within the reach of Italy, and the waltzing was mingled with performances, on the piano, (and very wonderful ones to me,) by an Italian count and his friend, a German. They played duets in a style I have seldom heard even by professors.

The supper was fantastically rural. The table was spread under a large tree, from the branches of which was trailed a vine, by a square frame of lattice work in the proportions of a pretty saloon. The lamps were hung in coloured lanterns among the branches, and the trunk of the tree passed through the centre of the table hollowed to receive it. The supper was sumptuously splendid, and the effect of the party within, seen from the grounds about, through the arched and vine concealed doors, was the most picturesque imaginable.

A waltz or two followed, when we were about calling for our horses, when the whole place was illuminated with a discharge of fire works. Every description of odd figures were described in flame during the hour they detained us, and the bright glare on the trees, and the figures of the party strolling up and down the gravelled walks, was admirably beautiful.

They do these things so prettily here! We were invited out on the morning of the same day, and expected nothing but a drive and a cup of tea, and we found an entertainment worthy of a king. The simplicity and frankness with which we were received, and unpretendingness of the manner of introducing the amusements of the evening, might have been lessons in politeness to nobles.

A drive to town by starlight, and a pull off to the ship in the cool and refreshing night air, concluded a day of pure pleasure. It has been my good fortune of late to number many such.

From Harper's Family Library.

PERSIAN MARRIAGES.

By J. B. Fraser, Esq.

Marriages in Persia are occasions of great and almost ruinous display. The period of feasting occupies from three to forty days according to the condition of the parties. Three are necessary for observing the established forms. On the first, company are assembled; on the second the bride's hands are stained with henna; on the third the rite takes place. Perhaps an account of a marriage in middle life, as it actually occurred, may explain the nature of the ceremonies better than any dry detail. As the men (the bridegroom in this instance was a widower of an advanced age) have seldom an opportunity of choosing a wife by sight, they are forced to employ some female friend to select a suitable partner; and to her they must trust for all that appertains to mental or personal charms. The choice being made, and the gentleman satisfied, he sends a formal proposal, together with a present of sweetmeats, to the lady: both of which, it is previously understood, will be accepted. This point being gained, he next forwards an assortment of fine clothes, shawls, and handkerchiefs, bed clothes and bedding, looking glasses, glass, and china-ware, bathing, and cooking apparatus, henna for her hands, sugar and comfits; in short, a complete domestic outfit; of all which it is understood, the bride's family will double and return to the future husband.

A day is then fixed, for fetching home the bride; when a crowd of people collect at both houses,—the gentlemen at the bridegroom's, the ladies at that of the bride. The latter next proceed to complete the duties of their office, by conducting the young lady to the bath, where after a thorough ablution, she is decked in her finest attire. As soon as it is dark the bridegroom's party proceed to bring her to her new habitation; and much discussion sometimes arises at this stage of the business, as to the number of lanterns, of fiddlers, and guests that are to marshal the procession.

On reaching the bride's house it is usual, before she mounts, to wrap her in a shawl provided by the husband. This, again, is often a point of dispute; on the present occasion, the lady's friend objected to the indifferent quality of the shawl;—those of the gentleman's party, on the other hand swore that it was excellent. Neither would give in; the guests were all waiting and the affair assumed a serious aspect; when one of the visitors stepped forward, and volunteered his own. It was accepted, and the cavalcade proceeded,—the bride being accompanied by a great number of persons, and attended by a boy bearing a looking glass. At intervals on the road, bridges are made in the following manner for her to step over: gentlemen of the husband's party are called upon by name, and must place themselves on their hands and knees on the ground before her horse, and the choice generally falling on corpulent, awkward individuals, much mirth is excited. In this way the party proceeds, with fiddling, drums beating, tamborines playing, and lanterns flourishing, till they meet the bridegroom, who comes to a certain distance in advance,—and this distance is the subject of another very serious discussion. As soon as he sees his lady, he throws an orange or some fruit at her with all his force, and off he goes to his home. This is a signal for a general scamper after him, and whosoever can catch him is entitled to his horse and clothes, or a ransom in lieu of them. When the bride arrives at the door, a man of either party jumps up behind her, and seizing her by the waist carries her within. Should this be done by one of the bridegroom's attendants, it is an omen of his maintaining in future an authority over his wife; but, on the contrary, should one of her friends succeed in performing the duty, one is always the subject of a sharp contest—it augurs that she will in future, keep her own side of the house.' Another effort at insuring made by the gentleman, who, on reaching his own domicile after throwing the orange, takes a station over the portal, that the lady on entering may pass under his feet, and thereby become subject to him: but if discovered in this ungallant attempt, he is instantly pelted from his post.

When at length she has passed into the room allotted for her reception, the husband makes his appearance, and a looking glass is immediately held up in such a position as to reflect the face of his bride, whom he now for the first time sees unveiled. It is a critical and anxious moment, for it is that in which the fidelity of his agency is to be proved, and the charms of his beloved to be compared with those pictured by him in his ardent imagination: while the young ladies are eager to catch the first glimpse, and communicate to all the world their opinions of her claims to beauty. After this, the bridegroom takes a bit of sugar candy, and biting it in two halves, eats one himself, and presents the other to his bride; on the present occasion he had no teeth to bite with, so he broke the sugar with his fingers; which offended the young woman so much she cast her portion away. He then takes her stockings throws one over his left shoulder, places the other under his right foot, and orders all the spectators to withdraw. They retire accordingly and the happy couple are left alone.

Such are the humors of a Persian wedding in middle life, and they are varied, no doubt, by the circumstances or disposition of the parties; but the expense is always greater, and as we have said sometimes ruinous.

Extract from Fisher's Biographical Dictionary.

THE BALLOON.

'Bartholomew Gusmao a Portuguese Jesuit, the first inventor of the Balloon, was born at Lisbon in 1677. He entered very young among the fathers of a society of Jesuits, pursued his studies with success, and appeared to a particular *manner to the natural sciences*.—Having been sent by his superiors to Rio Janeiro, he there obtained the chair of Philosophy, which he filled for fifteen years. Father Gusmao, endowed with a lively and brilliant imagination, had a genius for discoveries. It is said, that being one day at a window which looked into the garden of the College, he saw a light and hollow spherical body rise and float in the air; it was perhaps an egg shell or a very dry rind of citron or orange which the air, heavier than the matter, raised from the ground. This discovery struck him: and desirous to draw advantage from it, which he perceived could be done only by making a *hollow machine*, which would present to the atmosphere, a surface sufficiently large, and of the least possible weight. Several triats led him in the end to construct a balloon of linen cloth, with a small circular opening in the lower part, beneath which he placed a small flame. Having succeeded in his experiment, he wished that the religious of his college might be witnesses of a second one, which took place in the garden. This also succeeded. Afterwards Father Gusmao chose for a new experiment, a larger theatre, where it might be admired by more numerous spectators. The novelty of his discovery became the subject of conversation at Lisbon *on his arrival there*. He easily obtained permission of John V. to construct a balloon of great dimensions: he suspended it in a place near the King's palace, who was present with his family at this experiment, and in the midst of an immense crowd. The courageous Gusmao rose with the machine, which was held by cords, and was raised into the air, to the great astonishment of the spectators.—He ascended to the height of the cornice at the top of the palace, when the negligence of those who held the cords, caused the balloon to strike violently against the building, where it was torn. The machine then began to fall, but so slowly, and in such a manner that no *misfortune* happened to the *aeronaut*. This experiment took place in 1720, and gave to Father Gusmao the surname of *Boador*, that is the *flying-man*. This success encouraged him, and he promised to endeavour to rise with a balloon without having the cords attached to it. He flattered himself that he should one day be able to give direction to the balloon, in order to render his discovery useful. But it caused him many powerful enemies, who in calumniating both his discovery and his intentions, excited the people against him, nor did they cease from their persecutions till Father Gusmao was thrown into prison. This blow was aimed at him by the secret enemies of the Jesuits. These religious soon obtained the liberation of their colleague, and sent him into Spain, where he died in 1724. These details are found inserted in the Journal of Murcia, and in various Memoirs of those times. They were *reproduced afterwards by the Literary Intelligencer* of Cremona, 1784, No. 17: and by the Journal of the Learned, in October, 1784; which informs us that the machine of Father Gusmao was made in the shape of a bird, and subjoins, that learned men both English and French, repaired to Lisbon, in order to ascertain the truth of these facts. They collected the details of them from the brother of Father Gusmao a religious in a convent of Carmelites, to whom the former had bequeathed his manuscripts on the art of constructing flying machines. Many natural philosophers, no doubt, even before the 17th century, had imagined various means for rising in the air; but it was Father Gusmao that realized these projects, and to him we owe the first experiment with a balloon, which was renewed by Montgolfier 64 years afterwards.'

RUNNING DOWN A WHALE.

Much has been said, and more written, about the thrift and sagacity of Yankees—Their aptness in turning every untoward accident to their advantage, has long been proverbial. The following narration will go to illustrate this part of their character.

Some fifteen years since, a sloop of fifty tons or upwards was fitted on the Connecticut river for the West Indies, with a cargo of small stock, consisting of sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. On the morning of the third day, when they were about 60 miles distant from the Gulf stream and Montaug, a mos[illegible] was what was esped a little [illegible] fast asleep. The captain, as jovial and laughter-loving a Jonathan as ever made cucumber seeds out of bass-wood, called all hands upon deck, 'Boys,' said he, 'I'll play that greasy tubb Yankee trick. Look out now for a little fun.

There was a smart breeze blowing, and the captain taking the helm, run the sloop smack upon the whale. The leviathan, not relishing such familiarity, raised his huge tail, and with a single sweep carried away the bowsprit up to the night heads. Here was a pretty kettle of fish, as the cook said when she upset the lobster.

'There, captain, by golly,' said the mate, 'you've got fun enough for all hands, now.'

'Ahem—I swow,' said the captain, 'who would a thought o' that? Well, if we can't go to Turk's Island we'll try Martha's Vineyard. Put her away for Gay head.'

In less than a week the sloop reached the Vineyard, the pigs and poultry were sold, and the sheep turned out to pasture. In another week the vessel was repaired, a sufficiency of salt on board, and on her way for the Banks of Newfoundland. A load of fish was soon caught, and the sloop Good Intent made five hundred dollars by the attempt of the captain to make a little fun by running down a whale.—*Bos. Daily Mag.*

From the United States Gazette.

THE TOMATTO.

An article on the use of the Tomatto, in assisting and regulating digestion published first in the N. Y. Farmer is going the rounds of the papers. The writer of that piece suggests the possibility of making from it a sauce, which would keep through the year. I have supposed most persons accustomed to the use of the castor were familiar with Tomatto Catsup, the best of all articles of the kind I have met with, but as some of your readers may not know how to make it, and with a hope that this communication may meet the eye of the writer above referred to, let me say this vegetable if sliced in fine pieces, seasoned with Cayenne pepper, and a few cloves simmered slowly for three or four hours, and then strained through a fine seive, and bottled close, will make an admirable Castup, which will keep for years and ever improve.

I used a very choice bottle of it last year which was made in my family in 1827. But it should also be known that this fruit will ripen some time longer than the natural season, if a plant root and all be pulled just before frost and suspended in a dry airy apartment, as branches well loaded may be cut and hung up or laid on the floor. By this process I have enjoyed them till late in November,—or the *ripe* fruit may be kept throughout the entire winter and even until it comes in season again, by putting it up just as it comes from the bush in strong brine.

To have it in the greatest perfection, the seed should be selected from the largest fruit: there are varities, and the largest kind are preferable because they have fewer seeds and more pulp. I have raised them weighing 2 of a lb.—as the plant grows and extends itself, the branches should be kept from trailing on the ground by forked sticks or poles, and suffered to extend themselves as widely as they will; the fruit is thus preserved from an

earthy taste, and a *single plant* in a rich soil and well attended to with plenty of sun and water, will fully cover six square feet and produce abundantly. The cultivation of this vegetable is well worth the attention of laboring men and women who have ever so little ground attached to their houses, because it yields so much—is a *great* improvement to so many simple dishes—as *hash* and soup—and it is both wholesome and good in the raw state, if sliced and seasoned with salt and pepper.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 9, 1834.

Extract of Letter to the Editor.

CALVERT COUNTY October 7th, 1834.

We are beaten in this County. But strange as it may appear, not a member of the democratic party deserted his post, although there was a great deal of drumming, and fifing, and mustering of forces, by the Bankites. This County has never been in favour of Gen. Jackson, many, last fall, when the triumphant Election of the President, and his measures to save the Union, had left no ground for the opposition to stand on, voted for Jackson men. Indeed there was scarcely a single question agitated here last fall in relation to national politics—But this year the question was singly and wholly Jackson or Anti-Jackson, and the Aristocracy, who have always had a majority when they could unite their forces, got back to their ranks all who were disaffected, or of little faith—The Jackson party proper have lost no ground, although they have lost the Election—Stoddert will get next fall a greater vote than Wades has this, because the people will have perceived by that time that they have been deceived by the Bank presses.

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

FOR ANNAPOLIS,

Opposition.	
Sprigg Harwood,	
Frederick L. Grammer,	135
Nomination.	
Nicholas Brewer,	169
George Wells,	164

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

	Jackson.				*Bank.*	
	Wm. Baker Dorsey,	Gustavus B. Duvall,	Alexander Frazier,	Abner Linthicum,	Joseph Cushing,	Joshua Jones,
Wards.						
1st,	80	51	57	311	286	84
2d,	105	72	132	302	234	66
3d,	138	95	96	303	302	69
4th,	73	57	97	232	232	72
5th,	340	84	89	163	235	233
6th,	366	96	103	167	202	195
7th,	330	106	103	168	197	202
8th,	326	90	93	153	218	194
9th,	57	2	4	10	154	40
10th,	49	2	2	21	154	2
11th,						
12th,						
Total.					2347	
					72	

BALTIMORE CITY.

	Jackson.		*Bank.*	
	Joshua Vansant,	Samuel Brady,	Joseph Cushing,	Joshua Jones,
Wards.				
1st,	290	283	598	599
2d,	291	290	592	590
3d,	483	482	394	385
4th,	534	559	469	583
5th,	370	373	594	583
6th,	432	453	515	507
7th,	304	304	624	616
8th,	574	574	333	328
9th,	354	353	630	623
10th,	322	324	350	349
11th,	540	528	369	341
12th,	570	566	442	423
Total.	5291	5271	5660	5530

CALVERT COUNTY.

Independent.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Jno. P. Wells,	318	James Kent,	484
Jno. A. Whittington,	154	John Beckett,	474
		Uriah Laveille,	440
		Samuel Turner,	415

HARFORD COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Sutton,	1182	Moores,	1086
Johns,	1142	Boyd,	1037
Nelson,	1065	Amos,	942
Maulsby,	917	Bond,	457
		Williams,	656
		Dorsey,	186

KENT COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Miller,	505	Ricard,	572
Hurtt,	468	Gale,	572
Brown,	480	Kirby,	525
Hindman,	475	Welsh,	554

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Four Jackson men elected—returns incomplete.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Day,	638	Gantt,	842
Scott,	636	Pratt,	865
Edelen,	610	Worthington,	849
Somerville,	610	Key,	841

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Anti-Jackson, (nominated.)		*Jackson.*	
Harding,	846	Dorsey,	674
Gaither,	841	Adamson,	652
Gittings,	829	Thompson,	225
Trundle,	809		
Opposed to nomination.			
Carter,	601		
Janes,	384		

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Wharton,	1723	Kershner,	1854
Wayson,	1686	Welty,	1791
Hollman,	1644	Weast,	1768
Hays,	1636	Merrick,	1737

Hancock district, which gave 14 majority for the Jackson ticket last year, to be heard from.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti Jackson.*	
Unkefer,	3089	Roberts,	3490
Getzendanner,	3087	Annan,	3447
Harritt,	3074	Brengle,	3426
Gifford,	3048	Duvall,	3418

CECIL COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Scott,	1132	Wilson,	1109
Bussey,	1120	Maxwell,	1093
Harlan,	1136	Roman,	1033
Howland,	1157	Bryan,	1040

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Anti-Jackson, (nominated.)		*Candidates announced.*	
Ford,	1077	S. Pattison,	695
Nicols,	1088	Griffith,	708
Richardson,	1046	R. Pattison,	705
Creighton,	1022		

TALBOT COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Martin,	572	Dudley,	663
Colston,	567	Bruff,	653
Thomas,	553	Hambleton, jr,	636
Horney,	556	Mullikin,	631

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti Jackson.*	
Keene,	563	Barchenal,	669
Rich,	525	Carter,	666
Hawley,	529	Turner,	657
Driver,	502	Hardcastle,	615

Worcester County 4 Anti-Jackson elected.

Somerset County 5 Anti-Jackson and 1 Jackson elected.

Queen Anne's County 1 Anti-Jackson and 3 Jackson elected.

From the Pennsylvanian.

ELECTION RETURNS—DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH!

We publish below the returns of the Inspectors' election in the 1st and 5d Districts in full, with a trifling exception or two, where disputes exist. It will be seen that Joel B. Sutherland's majority over James Gowen, is eleven hundred and sixty six!—That of Gen. Michael W. Ash over John G. Watmough, is eleven hundred and eighty-five!—The glorious cause rolls onward, sweeping away every impediment. "Democracy and no Bank" triumphs all around us! The monopolists are withered and chilled to the heart. But we are not done yet—but "half our task is done:" The city is to be won on the Fourteenth of October. It will be achieved, for democracy is in the field, flushed with victory!

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Sutherland Insp's.	Gowen do.
Southwark,	913 maj.	
Moyamensing,	108 maj.	
Passyunk,	136	62
Blockley,	216	268
Kensington,	111	62
Roxborough,	268	217
Penn,	176	79
Germantown,		50 maj.
Bristol,		24 maj.
	1928	762
	762	
Maj. for Suther'd Insp's.	1166	

THIRD WARD.

		Ash.	Watmough.
N. Liberties,	1st Ward	235	240
	2d do	146	257
	3d do	324	272
	4th do	195	310
	5th do	386	353
	6th do	239 maj.	
	7th do	448	131
Sp. Garden,	1st do	474	239
	2d do	305	253
	*3d do		
	4th do	258	324
Kensington,	1st do	248	114
	2d do	185	130
	3d do	185	140
	4th do	268	158

*There were two polls opened in the third ward, one at the ward house, and the other at the house of M. Ortlip. The Judges at the ward house were chosen by the friends of Gen. Ash, and a police officer assisted as Judge and polled 178 votes. The friends of Watmough opened an election at Ortlip's where the constable of the ward acted as Judge and received the votes.

5th	do	256	74
Uninc. N. L.		143	85
Oxford,		227	253
Lower Dublin,		196	212
Byberry,		67	82
Moreland,		27 maj.	
		4792	3607
		3607	
Maj. for Ash Insp's.		1185	

From the New York Commercial.

MATTHIAS THE IMPOSTER.

It will be seen by the report below, that Matthews, alias Matthias, has undergone a further examination and been committed for trial. His speeches, by way of reply to the questions of the magistrate, bear strong evidence of partial insanity; although we doubt not that roguery is coupled with the hallucination. Within the last few years, we have seen individuals, both in and out of the Insane Hospital, labouring under the same species of derangement. It is but just to say, that Matthias did not commence the religious mania which has deluded his followers in this city. The peculiar excitement of which he here availed himself, began in 1822—'23, and several individuals, whose names have not appeared in print and we hope will not, were among its earliest subjects. When Matthias came hither, therefore, from Albany an unhappy and unfortunate circle of individuals, of both sexes, one of whom was the late Mr. Pierson, and others whose names are before the public, were ready to gather round him, and in a state of mind to believe almost any thing. Matthias, however, carried them much further, even to the delusion. One of the female circle died soon afterwards, and Matthias and her husband, with their followers, undertook to anoint the body of the deceased, and raise her from the dead! The delusion has truly been an awful one; and were it not a case of human infirmity, over which the veil should be drawn, we might give a chapter of details—of strange dreams and visions—of deep and fearful interest. It is ardently to be hoped, however, that the lesson may not be without its uses, in preventing those excitements, which commencing in the purest feeling, and for the most holy purposes, extend to other subjects, and draw many and often remediless evils in their train.

EXAMINATION OF MATTHIAS.

Matthias was yesterday examined at the Upper Police, before Justice Wyman, N. B. Hall, Esq. acted as the prisoner's counsel. The prophet seemed to be extremely subdued in spirit, and answered the questions put to him in a mild low tone of voice. The following were the questions put to him, and his answers.

Question. What is your name, age, and place of birth?

Answer. My name is Matthias, which is the name I inherited from my father. I am forty six years of age, and was born at Cambridge, in Washington county, State of New York.

Q. Where is your place of residence, and what is your occupation, profession, or calling?

A. I am a traveller. Zion Hill is my legal home. I am a Jewish teacher—priest of the Most High—preaching, saying, and doing all that I do, under oath, by virtue of my having subscribed to all the covenants that God has made unto man, from the beginning up to this time:—chief high priest of the Jews, after the order of Melchisedick, being the last chosen of the apostles, and the first of the resurrection, which is at the end of 2300 years after the building of Jerusalem by Cyrus, and 1260 after the birth of Mahomet, which terminated in 1830,—that being the summit of the power of the false prophet. I am now denouncing a judgment on the Gentile, and that judgment is to be executed in this age. All the blood from Zechariah till the death of the last witness, is required of this generation, and before this generation passeth away, this judgment shall be executed I am myself the spirit of truth, and I declare these things, and that the hour of God's judgment is come.

Q. Did you endeavour to impress the mind of Mr. Folger with the truth of what you have stated in your last answer?

A. In my general character of preacher, I endeavour to impress all men with the importance of what I have stated in my last answer; but not more in relation to Mr. Folger than any other person.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Folger that you possessed the power of life and death, the remission of sins and the salvation of souls, and that if he believed in you, he would be saved, but if he would not, that he would be damned?

A. In my character of preacher, I say that my person is a trumpet for the spirit of truth to speak by, and that this spirit, by this trumpet, declares that every person must believe in this said spirit of truth, and practice obedience, as did Jesus of Nazareth; and this obedience will secure eternal life. My general declaration was, that if they believed in the spirit of truth they would be saved, and if not they would be damned. To the question at large I answer no; but I said to all that they must practice obedience in all the branches of the spirit of truth, as it dictates to themselves and those around them.

Q. Did you ever receive any money or property from Mr. Folger, and if so, how much, and of what description?

A. In all my preaching and especially to strangers, I have always declared that I could receive nothing from them as of their property, but if they felt as though they had in their possession property which they believed belonged to God, and if they believed that I was the servant of God, then they could give me of that property whatever they pleased; and I have never received any property or money from any person in any other way since I commenced preaching the everlasting gospel. Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and Mr. M. frequently declared to me that they believed I was the Father, and that I was qualified to establish God's kingdom upon earth, and that Zion Hill was transferred to me; with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, for that purpose,—including horses, carriages, and furniture of the house No. 8 Third street, in the city of New York. And it was also agreed that the house and lot No. 8 Third street should be conveyed to me, and Mr. Pierson directed a deed to be made out accordingly, but died before it was completed. A bill in Chancery was afterwards filed against me and a *ne exeat* obtained, by which it appeared that I must give security in the sum of ten thousand dollars; and I consented to rescind the contract and restore the property, which I did, as I then believed I was obliged to do so; but I still claim the property as my own, for the purposes for which it was originally given; that is to say, for the purpose of establishing God's kingdom on earth, and that was the beginning.

Q. Did you ever reside in Mr. Folger's family.

A. I was there a short time previous to the transfer of the property above mentioned. Mr. Folger said to me, 'When you feel disposed, come to my house and make it your home,' and as near as I can recollect, this invitation was given in June or July, 1833, at his office in Pearl street.

Q. Did you, a short time previous to leaving his house, receive from him or any member of his family, any number of eagles, and if so how many?

A. I have received from Mr. Folger, at different times, gold, in exchange for bank notes of my own, and I believe that about eight hundred dollars was in gold of different coins. Some of it was in quarter, and some of it in half eagles; and the whole amount that I have received from Mr. Folger and Mr. Pierson, including a bond and mortgage to secure to Mrs. Folger the sum of about $5000 of her own separate estate, is about $10,000, which I have paid at different times, in furnishing the establishment at Zion Hill, and at No. 8 Third street, for which Mr. Folger has the bills in his possession.—In commencing the establishment in Third street, many transactions took place in money, between Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and myself, in which we frequently accommodated each other, as occasion required, and in all these transactions I acted as the Father in good faith, in the sense above mentioned, and I continued to expend money for those establishments until the very day I left Mr. Folger's house. As to the five $20 bills mentioned in Mr. Folger's affidavit, I believe it is a mistake; as I have no recollection of having received that sum in bills of that denomination, but have received from him different sums at different times, and at one time in particular, I received the amount of twenty-seven hundred dollars.—The prisoner was then remanded.—*Jour. of Com*

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

In relation to the late massacre of part of the crew of an American vessel at the Fejee or Friendly Islands, the Baltimore Gazette makes the following remarks:—

It has often been recommended to mariners not to trust too much to savages, lest they should abuse the confidence placed in them, and giving way to their horrible propensities and passions, commit outrages. About thirty years ago, the master of an English vessel anchored near one of those islands, and admitted the natives on board without restriction. What was the consequence? At a concerted signal, they attacked and murdered the English and made themselves masters of the vessel. A boy, however, whose name was Mariner having concealed himself in the hold, escaped the fate of his comrades, and remained four years in the country, after which he was received on board a ship which touched there and conveyed home. Shortly after his return, a narrative of his adventures was published; it having been compiled with care and judgment by Dr Martin. Prior to this publication, the cluster of Islands now called the Fejee, or as Dr. Martin spells the work, Fiji, had been laid down in maps as the Friendly, the name given by Capt. Cook, to commemorate his kind and hospitable reception by the natives. That great navigator however, was completely deceived by them, Mr. Mariner having learned that it was their design to assassinate his whole party, and that nothing prevented its execution, but the want of agreement as to the proper time. The treachery, accordingly, was neither discovered nor suspected by Cook, but having been made known to Mr. Mariner, there appeared sufficient reason to substitute the name by which they themselves designate the islands, for the one bestowed by Capt. Cook. His narrow escape, and the fate of the crew mentioned above, should teach those who visit the islands, not to lay aside precaution in their intercourse with them and other uncivilized nations who have seldom been visited by Europeans or Americans.'

From the London Morning Chronicle.

THE FATE OF THE ÆRIAL SHIP.

In our journal of the 15th instant, we gave an account of the aerial ship, which was to have ascended on that day from the Champ de Mars at Paris. Various circumstances caused the experiment to be delayed until the 17th.

At about nine o'clock in the morning, the gigantic balloon was removed from the place where it had been exhibited, to the Champ de Mars; and from that hour the whole population of the capital was in movement. Near to the spot where the balloonship was prepared, an experiment had lately been made of a rail-road, or *chemin de fer*, but this did not excite the curiosity of the gay Parisians by any means to an equal degree, as did the hardy attempt of the eighteen navigators who were about to go on a voyage for the discovery of a *chemin dans les airs!* Thus the inhabitants proceeded en masse to the same Champ de Mars, where so many waxen wings have been melted—so many airy projects exploded!

As noon approached, the reserved seats began to fill, and hundreds of horsemen, private equipages, cabriolets, carts, in short, every possible description of vehicles, freighted by countless thousands of pedestrians, were seen converging from every quarter of the city towards the point of attraction amidst clouds of dust, and under a sun worthy of the meridian of Madras. As the immense masses of curious individuals, however, approached the scene of action, various indications that something had gone wrong presented themselves in the shape of returning provison carts, freighted with uneaten cargoes, itinerent piemen with long faces, &c. &c. &c.—and it was speedily ascertained that about half-past twelve, the balloon, which had been completely inflated, and was floating at a certain height to which it was confined by cords, and at the moment when it was being drawn down, in order that the aeronants might embark in the car, suddenly turned topsy-turvy, and burst with a loud explosion!

The crowd at first gave a cry of horror; but quickly recovering, they rushed upon the falling balloon, instantly tore it to pieces and carried it off in portions, which were exhibited and sold for a few sols the morsel, in every part of Paris, in the course of the afternoon.

This outrage must considerably adjourn the period at which the projectors can renew the attempt, which, however, they declare it to be their intention to do with the least possible loss of time. The car luckily escaped from the hands of the goths who destroyed the balloon.

It is said that some slight fissures had been observed in the tissue, on the evening before the balloon was to have ascended.

Whatever may have been the cause of the accident, it is very fortunate that it took place before the voyagers had taken their departure. The form of the balloon has been objected to by scientific men, and the slender tissue of which it was made, as well as the dark colour of the Indian rubber varnish with which it was covered.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

U. S. Ship United states, Vourla, July 12, 1834.

The United States arrived at Smyrna from Naples on the evening of the 20th of June. It was rumoured at Milo, where we stopped for a day, that the plague was existing on the Island of Scio and in Smyrna. We found this, unhappily, to be the case; and of course had no direct communication with the town.

Some of the gentlemen of the city visited us, and Captain Ballard and one or two of the officers dined one day with Mr. Offley the American Consul at his country house at a village near the head of the Gulf. With these exceptions, we were in a self imposed quarantine, during the ten days we remained at anchor there.

The Rev. Mr Brewer, and Mr. and Mrs Temple came alongside our ship, for a half hour, a day or two after our arrival, but did not leave their boats, lest by a possibility, they might be the means of bringing contagion amongst us.

It is a source of great regret to us, thus to be cut off from all communication with the shore and the friends, whose society we should take pleasure in there. The existence of the plague in many parts of the Levant and Archipelago, will interfere much with the pleasure and interest of our cruise for the summer. We are even, at this place, in partial quarantine, and shall be entirely so, for some thirty or forty days, after our arrival at any port to which we may go.

When we arrived at Smyrna, the British fleet with the flag of Admiral Sir Jonas Rawley, consisting of three ships of the Line 84 three deckers, three seventy fours and a sloop of war, was at anchor there. They all left, on account of the plague, the next morning, were at Vourla a few days, and are now cruising off the Gulf, previous to a visit at Napoli di Romania. King Otho, it appears, has not the most flattering prospects just at present; and I heard a British Officer say, a short time since that he should not be surprised if the next duty of the fleet should be to transport his Majesty back to Western Europe.

We came to Vourla on the 1st of July, and it is said will in a day or two take our anchor again, for a cruize in the Gulf of Salonica—visiting possibly the town of that name, should the plague not be there also. On our return, we hope the scourge will have disappeared here, so as to allow of some better opportunities of observation, on the manners and habits of the people, than we have yet enjoyed.

Our ship's company is in fine health and spirits, and our time passes agreeably and usefully, notwithstanding the *tabu* laid upon us. At present there is not a case of indisposition among the five hundred on board, sufficiently serious to render a cot necessary.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The New York Commercial Advertiser announces to the friends of this benevolent enterprise the gratifying information that, after a negotiation of some months, the New York City Colonization Society has formed an union with the Colonization Society of Philadelphia. It had been found difficult, until public attention had been drawn specifically to the subject, to form a separate colony, by the society in New York. But as the citizens of Philadelphia entered with great zeal and spirit into the matter, an union was proposed, on the basis of the maxim that in union there is strength. An arrangement mutually satisfactory to the two societies has been agreed upon, and such as, it is hoped, will be satisfactory to the people of the two states, and also to the friends of the cause in New

Dorsey, who seldom fail behind others in the proportion of their means, in promoting the great cause of philanthropy.

Preparations are now nearly completed for the departure of another expedition, which is to sail about the 20th instant, and to carry out the slaves of the late Dr. Hawes, of Virginia, who were emancipated upon the condition of going to Liberia. The country to which the expedition is destined is Bassa Cove. It has been surveyed, and preparations made for the reception of emigrants. The situation is fine, and even more healthy than Monrovia. It is within the territorial limits of Liberia, and will be under the government of the parent colony, and the unit societies will act as heretofore, in subordination to that institution.

This will be a large expedition and arrangements have been made already for another vessel to sail in March next, to comprize upwards of 100 select emigrants from Savannah and its environs, and also several families from New York, to the number of 25 individuals or more. These are persons of excellent character and exemplary deportment, and will form a nucleus, superior in its moral aspect, to any deportation of emigrants which ever was possible to make in the infancy of the enterprise. The two societies are now making arrangements for the employment of a joint agent to take charge of the interests of the two cities in the furtherance of the undertaking.

Connected with this establishment a Manual Labor School, and machine shop, in which agriculture and the mechanic arts shall be taught, are to be immediately put in operation. It is to be under the direction and superintendence of Edward Y. Hankinson and his wife, respectable members of the society of friends in New York, who have volunteered to devote their lives to African improvements, and go out as the special agents of the Ladies' Colonization Association, Philadelphia.

From the New York Times.

POLICE—October 1.

An ungrateful Guest.—Towards evening a genteelly looking man named Patrick Campbell, was brought up before Mr. Justice Wyman, charged with robbing a poor hard-working woman named Margaret Driscol of $9 50. It appeared in evidence that they had previously been slightly acquainted, and that Campbell called at her apartment, a garret-bedroom, in No. 15, Orange street, 'hoped he found her well,' &c. and intimated a desire to tea and spend the evening with her. Anxious to entertain him as hospitable as her circumstances would admit, she opened her chest, took a little change from an old stocking there deposited, begged he would excuse a minute,' and sallied forth to purchase wherewithal to entertain her guest suitably. When she returned, she had not expended all the change she took with her, and returned to return her remaining pence to the companionship of the fellows in the stocking. Lo! lo! she discovered that her entire shift had been removed. Appearing not to have noticed the fact, she slipped out of the room, and called her below-stairs neighbors to her aid—they promptly answered the demand, and brought with them a Mr. Smith of the first story.—As soon as Smith entered the room, he noticed an unusual appearance in one of Campbell's cheeks—seizing him by the collar, demanded to know what he had in his mouth. 'A chew of tobacco, to be sure,' said Campbell 'Spit it out then,' said Smith 'Not as you know of,' said Campbell. 'What?' said Smith, 'I tell'd it,' said Campbell, laughingly. 'The d—l you won't!' said Smith, and suiting the action to the word, smote him sorely on the projecting cheek, which caused an instant delivery of the 'chew' aforesaid, but which instead of tobacco, proved to be the money of the poor woman, done up in a wad about the size of a respectable quid of tobacco. It may well be supposed the poor woman was well pleased to witness the result of Mr. Smith's 'experiment,' and with a smile on her lip and a tear in her eye,' escorted her ungrateful guest to the police office, told her story, kissed the big Irishman, and really appeared gratified at seeing the fellow's face turned towards Bridewell.

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

On Sunday the packet ship Napoleon Captain Smith, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th August. Our files of London and Liverpool newspapers received by her are to the 23d August, inclusive.

We do not often receive papers from England of a date so much later than our previous accounts, so utterly barren of any intelligence of interest. The prorogation of the British Parliament has cried up one piece of information of a general character, the domestic concerns of the United Kingdom offer nothing of interest abroad. Lord Chancellor Brougham had retired to his estates in Westmoreland, and Mr. O'Connell, had gone to Derrynane The Queen Dowager had returned to London.

The demand for money in the London market had increased, and the Bank had given notice that they would require an advanced rate of interest.

A destructive fire had taken place in Liverpool, near the Salt House Dock, on the premises of Messrs. Clark and Nixon, ship builders.

From France we have nothing but the Speech of Louis Phillippe in reply to the address of the Chambers, and the prorogation of these bodies till the month of December. Prince Talleyrand was on the point of leaving England on a visit to Paris.

[illegible] many stranded—failed to rouse within [illegible] any emotion, beyond the mere common pl[illegible] Messina lies within four or five miles of [illegible] entrance of the Straits, and appears well [illegible] the sea. We communicated with the s[illegible] by boat, and Mr. Payson, the Amer[illegible]

—, On Tuesday morning at Bellefield, north side of Severn, by the Rev. Dr. Henshaw, De Witt Kent, Esq. of P. George's county, to Miss Juliana Sudler.

IN CHANCERY.

October 3d, 1834.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of James Walker, as made and reported by Gerard N. Causin, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 3d day of December next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 3d day of November next in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

The report states the amount of sales to be $8251.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

October 9. 3w.

LITERATURE LOTTERY,

Of the State of Delaware.
Class No. 41, for 1834.

To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.) on Thursday, the 9th day of October, 1834.

At half past one o'clock P. M.

Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	12,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,500
1 prize of	1,322
1 prize of	1,000
1 prize of	800
1 prize of	700
10 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	400
10 prizes of	350
10 prizes of	300
10 prizes of	250
10 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	125
52 prizes of	100
60 prizes of	80
63 prizes of	50
63 prizes of	40
63 prizes of	33
126 prizes of	30
126 prizes of	25
126 prizes of	20
126 prizes of	18
5,463 prizes of	15
1,943 prizes of (1st drawn numbers)	8
5,906 prizes of (2d or 3d drawn nos.)	7
3,839 prizes of (4th, 5th or 6th drawn)	6
11,714 prizes of (7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, or 12th.)	5

27,814 Prizes, amounting to $270,100

Tickets $3—Halves $1 50—Quarters 1 25.

Tickets and shares for sale at

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE
(Church Street, Annapolis.)

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICA'S MAGAZINE

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has crowned the publication of the best Magazines from the European Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honourable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent
of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Court st.
Boston, July 17.

*** Editors throughout the United States who will give the above Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers, shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

THE Commissioners, Trustees and Teachers of Primary Schools, and all who desire to promote the general dissemination of useful knowledge, are respectfully solicited to attend the Convention of the friends of Education, to be held in Annapolis, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of October. A committee from the friends of Education in Baltimore will attend. Much interesting information will be communicated to the Convention, and efforts will be made to establish a County Lyceum, for the purpose of improving the condition of our public schools; &c.

Oct. 4—tm.

TAXES! TAXES!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the County Tax for 1833, and City and School Taxes for 1834, are now due. Those persons who are in arrears for taxes, are requested to settle the same without further delay, as no longer indulgence can be given.

RICHARD RIDGELY,
City and County Collector.

N. B. R. R. will attend to the drawing, and acknowledgment of Deeds &c. and other duties connected with the office of a Justice of the Peace.

City and County Collector's Office.

PORTER'S TAVERN FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High court of Chancery the subscriber will sell at public sale, at James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the 28th of October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, all the right, title and interest, of the heirs of Nathan Porter, subject to a mortgage executed by said N. Porter to Micha Lloyd, containing about

93 1-2 ACRES OF LAND.

It is 14 miles from Baltimore and is the place of voting for the 5th Election District of Anne Arundel county. It is well watered, and has about 20 acres of meadow land. The buildings consist of a two story House and kitchen, large and comfortable, with a large and dry cellar, a good barn, and stabling for 18 horses, a threshing floor and sheds for the accommodation of travellers, a wheel wright shop, a blacksmiths' shop, a pump of good water which communicates with a fine dairy, an ice house, a smoke house, and a young orchard of selected fruit trees.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,

one tenth to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof and the remainder in 6, 12, and 18 months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale, for the payment of which, bonds or notes must be given with good security, and upon the receipt of the purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorised to give a good deed. At the same time, and on the same terms, will be sold a part of a tract of land containing about 5 ACRES, which was sold to the said Nathan Porter by Benjamin Forrest, Esq. The purchase money of this five acres has been paid, but a deed was never made.

Oct. 9. J. BOYLE, Trustee.

MEDICAL PUBLICATION.

THE REGISTER AND LIBRARY OF MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SCIENCE, edited by Granville Sharp Pattison, M. D. professor of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, assisted by James Hagan M. D. Washington City, published by D. Gleen.

CONTENTS OF THE RECENT NUMBERS.

No. 36. Treatment of Hernia; Ligature of the abdominal aorta; case of poisoning by arsenic acid, with dissection; case of hypospadia, by Baron Dupeytren; a general bill of the burials within the city of London, and bills of mortality from December 1832, till December 1833; Brodie on diseases of the joints, concluded.

No. 37. Operation for fistula in ano; the use of suspenders in the treatment of cha[illegible] Mr. Riley's portable apparatus for application of suspension and gas; case of aspiphyxia; Bell on the obstruction from biliary calculi; Pereira on minute doses of mercury.

No. 38. Observations on the theory of respiration; observations upon ulceration of the cartilages of joints, and on anchylosis,' read by Mr. Mayo before the Medico Chirurgical Society; prolapsus of the uterus caused by tumour; fungus of the bladder; Lithontriptic instruments; Dr. Hannah's improvements; strangulated hernia with perforation of the intestines; scarification stimulating Rubenla at its commencement; general Ramonissement of the whole cerebral mass; altered state of the left lateral lobe in which the lateral ventricle communicated with the internal auditory canal; two cases of chronic angina tonsillaris, cured by making incisions in the tonsils; chronic peritonitis, ascites tapped thirty times and cured; efficacy of antimonial powder in neuralgia of the face; colica pictonum successfully treated by sulphate of morphine in large doses; amputation of the penis by a new process; varicose veins, successfully treated by the application of caustic issues; Pulliption minute doses of mercury concluded; Blundells principles and practic of obstetricy, commenced.

No. 39. Stimulant treatment of purulent ophthalmia. Pathology and treatment of gastritis, by Wm. Stokes, M. D. Blundells midwifery, continued.

A glance at the contents of the Register and Library, will satisfy medical gentlemen of the great advantages which it offers. Independent of the matter of the Register, embracing the current improvements in medical science, there have been already published in the Library the following new and standard works; Sir Charles Bell on the Nerves; with nine illustrative engravings Maclintosh's Pathology and Practice of Physic. O'Bierne on Deglutination. Lawrence on Diseases of the Eye. Mayo on Injuries of the Rectum. Blake on Delirium Tremens. Brodies Pathological and Surgical observations on Diseases of the Joints. Philip on the influence of minute doses of mercury Blundell's principles and Practice of Midwifery.

Velpeau's great work on Operative Surgery with notes by Professor Pattison, and an atlas of plates, will succeed Blundell.

These works, exclusive of the Register, would cost upwards of sixty dollars at the book store. One years subscription to the Register and Library, embracing 52 numbers, is ten dollars.

The great advantage which this work affords to Medical Students attending Lectures, and Physicians desirous of enriching their libraries with the standard works of the most eminent authors must be apparent.

The entire work being stereotyped, subscribers will be promptly supplied with the back numbers.

NEW IMPORTATION.

GEORGE McNEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received a LARGE & HANDSOME assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTING,

all of the latest importation and style, which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine.

ALSO:

A supply of GLOVES, STOCKS, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, SILK HOSE, &c.

Octo. 2. 1834.

PROPOSALS

TO REPUBLISH THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN AND WESTMINSTER

QUARTERLY REVIEWS, FOR $8 PER ANNUM.

THE above Journals are already so well known to the public, that little need be said of their respective merits

The well sustained reputation of the London Quarterly, not only as an able defender of Tory principles, and the old order of things, but as the wittiest and most entertaining of Reviews, will always command the attention of the literary and scientific.

The Edinburgh, celebrated for the vigor, learning and acuteness which its articles display, conducted by some of the principal literary men of the modern Athens, is an equally powerful champion of the moderate Reform party.

The Foreign Quarterly occupies a neutral ground in Politics, and is devoted to continental literature.

The Westminster is but little known in this country. It may be considered as the advocate of the Radicals, and the mouth piece of Benthamism. It represents the principles of a party already numerous in England, and fast increasing in the United States.

The numbers will be put to press immediately after they shall be received from Europe; and will contain the entire matter of the above works; making four annual volumes of upwards of six hundred pages

They will be executed in as good style, and be printed in a shape but little differing from that of the European editions.

The price will be $8 per annum, payable three months after the delivery of the first number. The English copies cannot be had for less than $30. Of the three at present republished, two of them alone cost $10.

Any individual procuring four subscribers, and remitting $30 on the receipt of the first Number, will be allowed an additional copy

☞ Subscription papers to be returned, and all communications to be addressed, post paid, to Theodore Foster, Albany, N. Y.

Subscriptions received at this office.

Sept 18

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, Sept. 30, 1834.

James M. Boyd,
David M. Brogden,
Walter B. Brooke,
A. Britton,

Jno. McConnell,
James Corney,
Thomas Cresap,
David Collicm,

Edward Dubois (2)
Charles Dorsey,
James Dixon,

John Ennis,

Mr. Goodden,
Jno. C. Gromme,
Saml. Gamole,

Richard Hall, (2)
Dr. Wm. Hammond,
Mary Haislip,
Miss S. W. Hodson,
Ellen Harper,

James Iglehart,
Abel Jones
Eliza Ann Jackson,

Rebecca Knighton,
Richard Knighton,

Rev. Wm. O. Lumsden,
Jno Leadenham,
Jona. H. Lawrence,

Mrs. Ann Miller,
Saml. Morriss,
Henrietta Morgan,

William O'Hara.

James Parrit,
Jas. A. Pearce,
T. W. Packton,
William Price,

Thos. Robison,
Mr. Ridgely,
George W. Robinson,

John Sewell,
Jos. N. Stocket,
David Stewart,
Mary Stewart,
James Sheridan,
Rachel Stallings,
Carey Southcomb,

James Tailor,
Nathan Temard,
John Turbett,
Thos. Tidings,
John Trail,
Matthew Talbot,

Thos. G. Waters,
Rebecca Waters,
Gideon White (2)
Jno W Whittington,
Jno. Whittington,
Ansel Watrous,

McClintoch Young.

B

Danl. Brogden,
Gerome C. Berry,
Thos. Bullymore,
William Bond.

C

John Collings,
Dr. Jas. Cheston,
J. Mason Campbell, (2)

D

Harriett H. Duckett,
Catherine Duvall,
Elizabeth Dawes.

E

Chas. Wm. Eldridge.

G

Jno. M. Gordon,
Mrs. Mary Green.

H

C. A. Harris,
Mrs Wm. Howard,
Jno W. Hambleton,
Edward Hinckley,
Henrietta M. Hall.

I J

Augustus Jenkins,
Lewis Jones.

K

Nicholas Kebbs.

L

R. C. Long,
William Leg,
Bill Lans.

M

Jno. McDermart,
Gilbert Murdoch (8)
Grafton Munroe (3)

O

P

Thos. N. Pindle,
President Temp. Society,
Elizer Possit,
Elizabeth Pindle.

R

Henry Robertson,
J. Rice.

S

Archibald Shipley,
Mrs. Simmons,
Jotson Steuard,
Wm. W. Seeders (2)
Capt. George Smith,
Herr. J. Spengler.

T

Ellen Thompson,
John Tratheway,
Nathan Tenon,
Rd Tydings,
Mary Tydings,

W

Clement Weeden,
James White,
Nathaniel Warfield,
Jno. Watkins, Alms House,
Benj. Winterson,
Rt. Welch of Ben.

Y

RICHARD J. CRABB, P. M.

☞ Persons calling for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.

Oct. 2.—3w

In Saint Mary's County Court sitting as a Court of Equity.

August Term, 1834.

Nathaniel Blakistone, and others,
vs.
Dent Blakistone, George Blakistone and John S. Mason.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the real estate decreed to be sold in the case of Nathaniel Blakistone and others, against Dent Blakistone and others, made and reported by James H. Allstan, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the first Monday in November next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published at Annapolis, once a week for three successive weeks before the twentieth day of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be twenty eight hundred and one dollars.

C. DORSEY.

True copy,
JO. HARRIS, Clk.
Saint Mary's county court.

Sept. 25. 3

In St. Mary's County Court as a Court of Equity.

Charles Nuthall and Margaret Bear
vs.
Clement Dorsey and Vernon Dorsey,

ORDERED, this twenty fourth day of September 1834, that the sale of the negro man David deceased to be sold in the case of Charles Nuthall and Margaret Bear, against Clement Dorsey and Vernon Dorsey, made and reported by John Greenwell, of Philip, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the first Monday of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some news paper published at Annapolis once a week for three successive weeks before the twenty fourth day of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be one hundred and fifty-five dollars

John Stephen.

True copy,
Jos. Harris, Clk.
St. Mary's Cty Court.

October 2

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a quantity of OAK AND PINE WOOD, about five hundred cords, of excellent quality, and in good order for market. The Oak wood is of superior quality, as also the pine, about an equal quantity of each; it lays adjacent to South river, a short distance to an excellent landing. Any person desirous of purchasing can know the terms by addressing a letter to me, at Donghoregan Manor, Anne-Arundel county, or by application to R. Welch, of Ben. in the city of Annapolis, who will shew the wood to any person desirous of purchasing.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Sept. 25, 1834.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody as a Runaway on the 28th August 1834. A negro Man who calls himself John Gross, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Washington of St. Mary's county; said fellow is about five feet six inches high, of a yellowish complexion, bushy head of hair, no perceivable flesh marks; his clothing consists of Oznaburg shirt and trowsers, old shoes, and hat much worn; he has also other old clothing, and produces a pass, which no doubt is forged. His owner is requested to pay charges and take him from jail, he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

Sept. 1834. 3

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, the FRAMED HOUSE situate in Church Street, in the city of Annapolis, one door above Mr. Richard R. Goodwin's Shoe store. The above House is a good stand for business of any kind, and will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises by Mr. Thomas G. Waters, who will also make known the terms of sale. Should this property not be disposed of at private sale, before Wednesday the 5th day of November next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, at 11 o'clock, at the premises.

THOMAS R. BEARD.

Sept. 18. 4

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools will meet, as usual, on the second day of the October Term of A. A. County Court. It is important that the commissioners in their annual report to the Legislature, should give a full and satisfactory statement of the condition of the Schools, and of the operation of the Primary School system in this county; and to enable them to do this, it is necessary that the Trustees of the several districts should make full and uniform reports of the condition of their schools. In order that such satisfactory information may be obtained, printed reports are provided, which the trustees, who are not already supplied, may procure on application to the secretary. The trustees are requested to return these reports to the subscriber, at as early a day, after the 1st October, as practicable. Much unnecessary trouble and delay may thus be avoided. If sent by mail the postage must be paid.

JNO. RIDOUT, Secretary.

Aug. 28—tOct. 8

WANTED,

A COLOURED WOMAN as a cook, and to do the washing and ironing in a small family in the country, to hire by the year. Inquire of the editor.

Aug. 14.

NOTICE.

I FORBID all persons depositing, carion, or any other filth or rubbish, or trespassing in any way upon my property, known as the 'pond lot.'

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

1st. *Insurance on Lives.*
2d. *Purchase and Sale of Annuities.*
3d. *Receiving Endowments.*
4th. *Receiving Money in Trust.*
5th. *The Management of Trust Estates.*

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28.

BASIL SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black, Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Russia Raven; Brown, double milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHS.

AND ALSO

CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.

Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, Cashmire & Toilinette

VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS, COLLARS and ORIENTAL DRESSING GOWNS

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

SEED, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

For Sale at the American Farmer Establishment No. 16, S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favourable terms as can be afforded by any dealers in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubberry, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order, from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufactories in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine wooled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of the choice breeds, (and no other,) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order

BOOKS, agricultural, horticulturai, and botanical, of much greater variety than at the seed stores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all article wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

☞ And though last in order, here, yet first in importance to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them the Seeds of Knowledge in their vocations, 'fresh and genuine,' having been carefully gathered from the field of Experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers, and labelled 'THE FARMER AND GARDINER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER; and dispensed from the Printing Press of the establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at $3 a year payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late American Farmer, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An 'Extra' number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

THE subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR
CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

With an original introductory essay to each author Edited by RICHARD COTTERMOLE, B. D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPÆDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.

PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

On the 1st of January, 1834, will be published Vol. I. of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:
With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.
EDITED BY
THE Rev. RICH'D. CATTERMOLE, B. D.
AND
THE Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

NO other country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation; while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to the standard theology of England has, thro' a variety of circumstances, been happily prevented from degenerating into the harshness of scholasticism; and thus the whole series of our 'Sacred Classics,' is a well of truth and consolation, as open to the general reader as to the most learned student.

It is intended to comprise in this collection, the best works of all the most celebrated writers, whose labours have been devoted to the elucidation and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their application to the immortal interests of individuals, or to the order and well being of society. Treatises on the Doctrines, Morality, and Evidences of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Sermons of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

To the productions of each author, or to each separate production, as the case may seem to require, will be prefixed an Introductory Essay, pointing out their characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprehending a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in undertaking 'THE CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY,' to present the collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every vicissitude of life.

The work will be handsomely printed in Foolscap 8 vo. on good paper, cold-pressed, neatly bound in Morocco Cloth, lettered; and published (in Volumes of about 400 pages each) on the first day of every month.

Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence:

Forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

The following names of Authors whose works *are intended for publication*, is submitted in evidence of the impartiality of the selection:—

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Cudworth, Thomas A. Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenelon, Doddridge, South, Butt, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Jortin, Farindon, Horsley, Hale, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Cunningworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Romaine, Waterland, Whichcote, Balguy, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whitby, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merrick, &c. &c.

Vol. I. (to be published on the 1st of January,) will contain

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Richard Cottermole, B. D.

Vol. II. (to be published on the 1st of February) will contain

CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—with Notes, and an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M. A.

Vol. III. (to be published on the 1st of March) will contain

BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION, UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye Smith, D. D.

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Piccadilly. Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court: D. A. Talboys, Oxford: J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge: Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh: and J. Cumming, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834

The English copy will cost, in England, about ten dollars. We propose to issue the American edition, under the superintendence of a learned American clergyman, in weekly numbers, on a single sheet of superfine paper, giving ninety-six large 12 mo. pages, to be folded and stitched, and covered with strong envelope paper, at the rate of five dollars per annum.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass; written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page: a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but $2 50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at $3 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the 28th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Sept. 11.—tm

FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

May 29.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to my custody on the 25th June 1834, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself Ann W. Ridgely, says she is free, that she was liberated by a certain Edward Gott of Baltimore County, living on the York Road, near Shipley's Tavern; said woman appears to be about thirty five years of age, about five feet high, no perceptable flesh marks, her clothing consists of an old Linen Frock, &c. Her owner, if any, is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. She will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R. WELCH of Ben.
July 31, Sh'ff. A. A. County.

NOTICE

I WILL sell my Farm on South River, at Private Sale. It contains upwards of a

THOUSAND ACRES.

and possesses more advantages than most farms. Any information which may be required will be afforded to those who will call upon me at my residence in this city, or on H. H. Harwood, Esq. at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

☞ The Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Jan. 23.

The Editors of the Baltimore Gazette, and American Farmer, will insert the above once a week until otherwise required.

CASH IN MARKET,

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 10 to 30 years of age. I will give more for that number of slaves than any other Purchaser in the market, or that may come. All communications will be promptly attended to if left at James Hunter's Hotel, Annapolis, at which place the subscriber can be found.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Oct. 4.—3m.

DRAWING ANNOUNCED.

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

SOON TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN SHARES,

IN pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1833, to authorize ANDREW McLAUGHLIN to distribute his estate BY LOT.

This property is among the most valuable in Maryland, situated in the prosperous, healthy, and romantic village of Ellicott's Mills, ten miles from the city of Baltimore, upon the Western Turnpike, and 13 miles upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, where all the cars, to and from the west, stop to breakfast and dine.

A sufficient number of Tickets have been sold to warrant the assurance to the public, that it will positively be drawn TWENTIETH DECEMBER. Should the balance of the Tickets be sold before, it will be drawn sooner.

It consists of the large and extensive improvements long known as the

PATAPSCO HOTEL,

With all the new improvements, and a highly ornamental Garden, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, and other dwellings. Twenty valuable building Lots, with numerous other shares of personal property, consisting of Plate, Carriages Horses, Piano Fortes, Books, Rich Furniture, and Old Wines, all valued at $58,450, and divided into FOUR HUNDRED SHARES, subject to no discount.

It is to be drawn upon the plan of the old Maryland Lotteries, viz. The numbers will all be put into one wheel, and the prizes into another, and all drawn in one day, under the superintendence of the Trustees, according to the Act of the Legislature. They will certify the same when drawn.

The property has been valued by three Commissioners appointed by the Treasurer of Maryland, that no speculations should be indulged in; and bonds with approved security given to the State for double the amount, that the law may be faithfully complied with. It is simply a distribution of property at its value, to reimburse the expenditure. It is well worth risking TEN DOLLARS for such a Capital as this small Scheme presents; it is larger than a monied Capital, with twelve times the number of Tickets to contend with, and no 15 per cent off

☞ Many of the small shares will be paid in cash, if required

SCHEME:

1	Share, consisting of the PATAPSCO HOTEL, with the new addition upon the Rail Road, the large stone Stable, Carriage House, Ice House, and the splendid Garden, forms the grand capital prize, valued at	$36,500
1	Share, a new and convenient three story dwelling, under rent of $222,	3,000
1	Share, Angelo Cottage, a beautiful Gothic building, situated upon a ledge of rocks, commanding a delightful view of the village and factories;	2,650
4	Shares, valuable building Lots at $800 each	3,2000
6	do. valuable Building Lots, at, $750 each,	4,500
10	do. valuable Building Lots, at $200 each,	2,000
377	do. of Personal Property, ranging in value from $250 down to $10,	6,600
400	Shares, all free from discount.	$58,460

Those who wish Tickets are advised to make early application. The scheme is quite small, containing but 5845 tickets, and this will be the only distribution offered.

The price of a share is but $10, which may draw property now worth $56,500, increasing every day in value, free from discount, and with an unquestionable title.

A. McLaughlin invites all his friends, far and near, to venture a small amount in this distribution of his property, which is a solitary case, and includes all his estate. Do not wait, delays are dangerous. He is anxious to close the scheme and return to Baltimore.

Tickets for Sale by

E. DUBOIS,
Church street—Annapolis.

SLAVES FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Slaves of both sexes are offered for sale on reasonable terms.—Amongst them are two able bodied Young Men, accustomed to work on a Farm, two healthy Young Women used to house-work, and several children. They must not be removed from the State. Enquire at the office of the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis.

The Baltimore Chronicle and Republican, will publish the above twice a week for three weeks in the country papers, and forward their accounts to this office.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the third volume correspond both in date and manner, the subscriber has concluded to print *thirteen* additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished *gratuitously* to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscriptions, or who shall have paid it before the 26th No. of Volume 2 is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck off the list, and charged SIX DOLLARS, as lately announced.

To those who have *really patronised* the "Library," by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the beautiful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Baltimore.

After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for young ladies, for several years in North Carolina, and Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a scientific plan, which has received an unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the books of the school. Their Cabinet of Minerals though small yet contains upwards of 1000 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilkinson's and Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a Harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction in this institution is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the seminary by applying to the editors.

Baltimore Aug. 21.

A BY-LAW

Relating to Licensing Carriages and Carts.

BE it established by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this By-Law, the following shall be the rate of License upon Carriages of burthen and pleasure:

For every four wheel Carriage or Vehicle, $
" " two wheel Carriage, Cart, or Vehicle,

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

September 4.

A BY-LAW.

BE it enacted by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the provisions of the By-Law in relation to Hogs, passed July 10, 1832, be and they are hereby extended to prohibit Hogs being kept within the precincts of this city, or within one hundred and fifty yards from any street, or public road, or dwelling, except their own, where hogs are now permitted to be kept; and further be it enacted, that no hogs shall be kept within the said precincts beyond one hundred and fifty yards from any street or public road where hogs are now permitted to be kept, unless all the City Commissioners unite in granting a permission in writing for the same, to be so kept, and that only so long as the said permission shall be continued.

And be it further enacted, That the Boarders of this city having Stalls in the Market house, be allowed to keep Hogs in this city for butchering from the 1st of November to the 1st of April, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And also be it enacted, That the provisions of this law shall not go into operation until the 7th day of September next.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

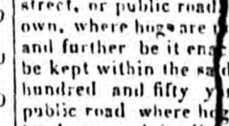
September 4.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county by petition, in writing of Spedden Wilson, praying for the benefit of the several acts of Assembly for the benefit of insolvent debtors, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them on oath, being annexed thereto, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland next preceding this his application, and having appointed a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given bond and security for the faithful performance of said trust, it is thereupon ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Spedden Wilson be discharged from confinement for debts, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette one a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the 4th Monday in October next to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Spedden Wilson should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly as prayed.

June 26—3m. GIDEON WHITE.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commences her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 8 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $1

Passage satisfactory to the two societies has been

Passage upon, and such as, it is hoped, will

Chi factory to the people of the two states.

to the friends of the cause in New

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 183[illegible]. [illegible] 42.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
AT THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUBLIC CIRCLE.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCENE IN A PRIVATE MAD HOUSE.

The following lines, descriptive of a scene in a private mad house, are from the pen of M. G. Lewis, Esq. If any one can read them without shuddering in sympathy with the supposed captive, he must have a heart dead to every human feeling.

Stay, jailor, stay, and hear my woe!
She is not mad who kneels to thee;
For what I'm now, too well I know,
And what I was, and what should be.
I'll rave no more in proud despair;
My language shall be mild though sad:
Believe it firmly, truly swear,
I am not mad, I am not mad!

My tyrant husband forged the tale
Which chains me to this dismal cell,
My fate unknown, my friends bewail—
Oh! jailer, haste that fate to tell;
Oh! haste my father's heart to cheer,
His heart at once 'twill grieve and glad,
To know, though kept a captive here,
I am not mad, I am not mad.

He smiles in scorn, and turns the keys;
He quits the grate; I kneel in vain;
His glimmering lamp, still, still I see—
'Tis gone, and all is gloom again.
Cold, bitter cold! No warmth! no light!—
Life, all the comforts once I had,
Yet here I'm chained this freezing night,
Although not mad; no, no, not mad!

'Twas sure some dream, some vision vain:
What! I—the child of rank and wealth—
Am I the wretch who clanks this chain,
Bereft of freedom, friends and health?
Ah! while I dwell on blessings fled,
Which never more my heart must glad,
How aches my heart, how burns my head;
But 'tis not mad; no, 'tis not mad.

Hast thou, my child, forgot, ere this,
A mother's face, a mother's tongue?
She'll ne'er forget your parting kiss,
Nor round her neck how fast you clung;
Nor how with me you sued to stay;
Nor how that suit your sire forbade;
Nor how—I'll drive such thoughts away;
They'll make me mad, they'll make me mad!

His cross-bow, how sweet they smiled!
His mild blue eyes, how bright they shone!
None ever bore a lovelier child!
And art thou now forever gone?
And must I never see thee more,
My pretty, pretty, pretty lad?
Unbar the door!
I am not mad; I am not mad!

Oh! hark! what mean those dreadful cries?
His chain some furious madman breaks;
He comes—I see his glaring eyes;
Now, now my dungeon grate he shakes.
Help! help!—He's gone!—O, fearful woe,
What scene can hear, such sights to see!
My God, no, no, I know, I know,
I am not mad, but soon shall be.

Yes, comes—or lo, you—while I speak,
Mark how yon demon's eyeballs glare!
He comes—I know—the dreadful shriek,
He whirls a [illegible] in air.
Hurrah!—the [illegible] his tooth
Deep in my [illegible] plunged and said;
Ay, right, ye fiends!—I feel the truth;
Your task is done—I'm mad! I'm mad!

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

U. S Ship United States,
Islands of Milo, June 16th 1834.

The constant excitement of a month in Italy, of which I have given you an outline in my letters from Genoa, Florence, Rome and Naples, and the rapid travel of four hundred miles and more on land within the period, had completely exhausted me both in body and mind; and, on getting to sea again, a week ago, I felt fit only for a state of utter dormancy, till nature should recover her energies and once more impart an accustomed elasticity to my spirits.

On the evening of the 9th inst we succeeded in clearing the bay of Naples, and the next afternoon made several of the Æolian Islands, with Stromboli, far in the distance ahead. We passed this last, during the night, in full view of the fires and lava of its volcano—our ship often trembling in the thunders, with which it occasionally cast whole volumes of burning matter from its bosom high into the heavens—and, early on the 11th, were entering the Straits of Messina, with the rocks of Scylla on our left, and the whirlpool of Charybdis close upon our right.

I heard much of the beauty of this passage, and either from the effect of indisposition, or, because its outline had been misrepresented to me, was disappointed. The shores of Sicily, though cultivated like a garden, did not look so rich in soil as I had anticipated; and the mountains of Calabria opposite though high and broken, appeared to me neither picturesque nor sublime. At the moment, it is true the highlands of Sicily were enveloped in mist and cloud; had they been uncovered, as was the case an hour afterwards, disclosing Mount Ætna to the view, with a vast region of ice and snow around its summit—the effect might have been different. A near sight of Scylla excited but little enthusiasm; and even the danger—by no means imaginary for the moment, of being whirled on shore by Charybdis, alongside of a merchant brig already stranded—failed to rouse within me any emotion, beyond the mere common place. Messina lies within four or five miles of the entrance of the Straits, and appears well from the sea. We communicated with the shore by a boat, and Mr. Payson, the American Consul, visited us for a few moments; but the ship did not anchor, and after passing within full view of Reggio on the opposite coast of Calabria—thinking, for a moment, while gazing on one side, of the fate of Murat who perished there, and of our school boy fables of giants and Cyclops, the struggles of Enceladus and the labours of Vulcan, when turning to the other—were soon again upon the open sea.

On Saturday morning, we were off the southern shores of the Island of Cerigo, the ancient Cythera, famed as the birth place of Venus: before night, gained sight of the lofty and snow covered mountains of Candia, not less *distinguished for the nativity of Jupiter*; and last evening, just at sunset, came to anchor in this port.

Nothing can be more desolate in their entire aspect, than these 'gems of the sea,' as styled by lord Byron. Not a speck of verdure, not a shrub, nor a tree, and scarce a single dwelling, to mark them as the abode of any thing living, gives relief to the dreariness and desolation they present, and imagination attempts in vain to picture them by the eye as the theatre of so much as they really are, of that 'famed in story' and 'treasured in song.'

So parched and naked is the whole surface of Milo, that even the knowledge of the existence of a town upon it, can scarcely persuade you to believe it inhabited; and, the first sight of its white houses, crowning the summit and clinging around the precipitous sides of a pinnacle of the loftiest ridges of mountain, comes upon you with surprise on an approach to its northern shore. It contains the whole population of the Island, amounting to some fifteen hundred persons; even the peasantry whose little patches of cultivated ground lie six and eight miles distant, dwell in it, and walk daily to and from the fields of their labour.

The harbour is one of the finest and most secure in this section of the Mediterranean, and the most important and most lucrative occupation of the Islanders is the furnishing of pilots to ships going up the Archipelago—particularly ships of war. It is chiefly to secure a choice of these, that we have stopped here for a day.

The town is more than three miles from the bay, and, with nothing but scorched and barren hills in view from our anchorage, there was no inducement to go on shore, while a burning sun was pouring its rays fiercely down; and it was late in the day, before a first party landed.

The French Consul acts as Vice Consul for the United States. He yesterday hoisted the American flag at his residence conspicuously situated on the mountain, as we were coming in: visited us this morning, and again on board; and at 6 o'clock, conducted Captain Ballard, Mr. Field, Mr. Preto and myself, on a visit to the Governor and to his own family. At the landing, where there is a small building or two, supposed as a health office and revenue station, grog shop &c., we found muleteers with donkeys, to convey us up the hills to the town. With the exception of the Consul's horse and equipment, designed for the use of the Captain, the whole was a perfectly Grecian out-fit—Grecian, I mean in the modern and most unclassical acceptation of the term.

A writer at Malaga, aside from every other opportunity of observation on the point, is quite sufficient to satisfy one of the exclusive claims which the 'Donkey' has, to the epithet of the 'Sorriest of beasts.'—To say nothing of those long ears, and many shaggy points, by which he is marked, there is an expression of ever-pronounced and fixed melancholy in the face he wears, which nothing but the goadings, and misery of ages, joined to the hard diet of dry sticks and thistles which in this part of the world falls principally to his lot clad have stamped so unchangeably upon the race. Only to look upon him, as he silently and patiently endures his miseries, is quite as much as my sympathy can stand—let him but once lift up his voice in that most piteous of all lamentations for which he is noted, and my sensibilities are at once overpowered there is no alternative left but a cry or a laugh, and to avoid the one, I am forced in self defence, as often as I hear it, to fall into the other.

It was with a salutation of this kind, that the animal I rode saw my approach, exciting a merriment in the party, at my expense, which gave character to the ride. Did you ever hear a Donkey bray? if not, search for Sheridan's description of it in his 'Year in Spain,' the better to understand the force of this digression

The road to the town is merely an irregular and broken foot path, winding along the sides of barren and stony hills. A few miserable patches of oats, and other grain, is all the cultivation to be seen, and the wonder at every step is, upon what the people can live—The heights near the town, command a view of the principal portion of the island; and every thing like vegetation in sight, would be thought by an American eye, insufficient for the support of a single family.

The costume of our muleteers—consisting of full petticoat drawers of coarse linen, a shirt without a collar, and sash of red worsted around the waist—was not an entire novelty; the same dress being worn in Majorca, and other places which we have visited. But that of a party of females working in a field by the road side, was altogether different from any I had ever before seen, and gave rise to the first impression, of which I have been sensible, of being within the boundaries of the *Eastern World*. Nothing of the kind can be less picturesque: a loose, shapeless garment, bundled round the figure, from the shoulders to the feet, and a large handkerchief or shawl on the head, descending over the forehead, as far as the eyes, with an end bound over the lower part of the face, as high as the nose. The whole is of white; and the first association, to me, springing from it, was by no means one of agreeableness or beauty—that of death-clothes and the grave, leading me, almost without being aware of it, in a search with the eye, for the sepulchres from which they might have come forth.

A cluster of windmills on the crest of a hill, gave intimation of an approach to the town; and soon entering it, through a miserable suburb of rudely constructed and roughly finished dwellings, we alighted at the Governor's, surrounded by a company of ragged, but wealthy looking children, begging for a para. The degree of seeming civilization and comfort in the manner of life among the people, appeared so much like that of the Islanders of the South Seas, that in association, I was irresistibly hurried back to a visit there. An entrance to the residence of the Governor completed the illusion; and, in place of feeling myself within the halls of a Chieftain of Greece, I could think only of being beneath the humble roof of some missionary, from a civilized land, dwelling in the midst of a recently converted people. The comparative superiority of the building to those around, its furniture and general air, and the intelligence, good manners and refinement of the inmates, in contrast with a rude population, &c &c. were much the same as those of a Mission House at the Society or Sandwich Islands.

The streets are only narrow and rough pathways, and over that passing by the Governor's dwelling, an arch is thrown which supports a terrace, or platform, on a level with the second floor of a rudely built stone house, and at the same time forms a bridge of communication with a small patch of garden ground on the opposite side of the way. A flight of stone steps leads to this terrace. Dismounting, we ascended them, and, after being received outside by his excellency, his wife and two young aids or secretaries, were led into a large but poorly furnished hall, apparently the only apartment, except sleeping rooms on the other side, and a kitchen below, in the establishment.

Intelligent and well bred persons are much the same in all parts of the world. Costume and local usages constitute the principal difference between them. The Governor is a continental Greek, a military man of forty-five; and his wife, less than half his age, a daughter of one of the most distinguished families of Patras. They appeared to much less advantage, I doubt not, in person and manners, from being in the costume of Western Europe,—a new, unaccustomed, and consequently awkward dress to them, in comparison with that of their native country. Orders from king Otho have been received by the Governor, directing him to adopt it, and we found him in an all made blue frock, trowsers of white, after our own fashion, with boots and cravat, in place of the picturesque and beautiful habiliments of his secretaries, who, at home in their garb, appeared graceful and polished in all their actions, while a slight embarrassment was evident in the movements of their excellencies.

The young gentlemen, near relatives to the lady, are perfectly Grecian in their whole appearance, features, person, and manners, and made a strong and most favourable impression upon us. They are both strikingly handsome, with animated and intelligent countenances, and the dark full eye, silken eyelash, and characteristically defined nose of their nation; and withal, have just enough of the dandy to be pleasing, amid the rudeness and slovenliness of persons observed among the *general population*

A description of their costume—that of Albania—will show you, that the exhibition in it, of a little of this old trait in our nature under a new name, is not only excusable, but even desirable.

The principal exterior garments are a short jacket, without a collar, worn over a shirt beautifully made and done up, and a most ample kilt of white muslin, reaching from the waist to the calf of the leg. This stiffly starched, or glazed, and laid thickly in broad box plaits—if I am right in the *technics of the toilette*—does not hang closely to the limbs, but spreads widely around with much the effect of the hooped dresses of our grandmothers.

The jackets of these gentlemen were perfectly new, and of the finest and most delicately shaded drab cloth. They were made to fit as closely as possible, to the figure on the back, neck, and part of the arm, but the sleeves were slashed on the outside, from the shoulder to the elbow, deeply *embroidered* with silk of the same colour at the edges, and ornamented with small buttons to match, while the handsomely wrought shirt appeared in puffs through the space thus opened. The sleeves are made much longer than the arm, and instead of narrowing, become very wide at the cuffs; but, being slitted on the inner side, midway between the elbow and the wrist, lined with silk and handsomely embroidered, fall with the ruffled wristband of the shirt, in graceful pendants below. Wide embroidered lapels in front fasten back upon the shoulders with a silk button—leaving the shirt, with the edges of an undertight jacket, alone in sight on the chest.

A rich, broad scarf, girded as tightly as possible round the waist, from the lower edge of the jacket to the kilt, gaiter of cloth heavily embroidered on coloured silk, and white stockings, with sloes, completed a costume as novel to our eyes, as (though somewhat feminine,) it appeared graceful and becoming in the wearers.

Sweatmeats were soon served to us—one of the aids bearing the tray while the lady accompanied him, and with a tea spoon, herself helped each of us from the glass dish containing them. The custom is to take the spoon into your mouth, without the intervention of a plate or saucer. The spoon is laid on a tray; you take a swallow of water, from a tumbler and the friend next you is then, with a different spoon, helped by the lady in the same manner. After the sweatmeats, came in cordials, then coffee, the lady in each case, presenting the refreshment, as the gentleman bore it around—only, of course, in compliment and according to the usage of the country, an abundance of servants being seen in the house.

* * * * *

AFFECTING SCENES.

From the Life of Alexander Hamilton, by John C. Hamilton, his son.

In a letter to Miss Schuyler, (afterwards Mrs Hamilton,) he gives an account of the pursuit, that he, in company with others, had made to overtake Arnold, immediately after his detection. He thus writes respecting the situation in which he found Mrs. Arnold:

'I saw an amiable woman, frantic with distress for the loss of a husband she tenderly loved—a traitor to his country and his fame, a disgrace to his connections. It was the most affecting scene I ever was witness to. She, for a considerable time, entirely lost herself. The General went up to see her, and she upbraided him with being in a plot to murder her child. One moment she raves, another she melted into tears. Sometimes she pressed her infant to her bosom, and lamented its fate, occasioned by the imprudence of its father, in a manner that would have pierced the bosom of insensibility itself. All the sweetness of beauty, all the loveliness of innocence, all the tenderness of a wife, and all the fondness of a mother, conspired themselves in her appearance and conduct. We have every reason to believe, that she was entirely unacquainted with the plan, and that the first knowledge of it was when Arnold went to tell her, that he must banish himself from his country, and from her, forever. She instantly fell into a convulsion, and he left her in that situation.

'This morning she is more composed. I paid her a visit, and endeavoured to soothe her by every method in my power; though you may imagine she is not easily to be consoled. Added to her other distress, she is very apprehensive the resentments of her country will fall upon her, (who is only unfortunate,) for the guilt of her husband.

'I have tried to persuade her that her fears are ill founded; but she will not be convinced. She received us in bed, with every circumstance that would interest our sympathy; and her sufferings were so eloquent, that I wished myself her brother, to have a right to become her defender. As it is, I have entreated her to enable me to give her proofs of my friendship. Could I forgive Arnold for sacrificing his honour, reputation, and duty, I could not forgive him for acting a part that must have forfeited the esteem of so fine a woman.—At present she almost forgets his crime in her misfortunes; and her horror at the guilt of the traitor, is lost in her love of the man. But a virtuous mind cannot long esteem a base one, and time will make her despise, if it cannot make her hate.'

INQUISITION ABOLISHED IN SPAIN.

This important event is announced in a late London Patriot, in the following decree, dated 15 of July.

'Art. 1. The tribunal of the Inquisition is definitively suppressed.

'Art 2. The property, income, and other goods belonging to this institution are to be applied to the payment of the public debt.

'Art. 3 The produce of the 101 canonships dependent upon the Inquisition are to be applied to the same purpose.

'Art. 4. The employees attached to this tribunal and its dependencies, who possess ecclesiastical prebends or civil employments, in remuneration shall have no right to receive their emoluments from the funds of the said tribunal.

Art. 5. All the other employees are to receive the amount of their salaries from the sinking fund, until they have been otherwise provided for.

We earnestly hope that the honourable example thus set by Spain will seal the doom of this cruel slavish institution, which had its origin in that *country*. *Priscillian*, a mild and eloquent man, was the first victim of Religious Intolerance under this system. *Torquemado* the Inquisitor-General, is said to have tried and tortured, in the course of fourteen years, eighty thousand persons, of which six thousand were executed.

Happily for America she has no established Church, no State Religion, and is therefore in no danger of ever countenancing any thing like force in favour of any particular sect. Every man is here left freely to form and follow his own opinions on the subject of Religion, as well as any other, and no one has a right to throw the least impediment in his way.—*Nat. Intel.*

HINT TO THE LOVERS OF TERRAPINS.

A gentleman told us the other day, that say what people would about this, that and the other receipe for destroying roaches, there was nothing equal to a young terrapin. 'Put him in your closet said he, and I dont care how much it may be overrun by them, he'll soon make a clearing out of the nasty things.' We remarked that perhaps such delicate food might improve the quality of the terrapin.—'That is a fact,' said he. 'Put a terrapin where it can feed on roaches, and make it as fat as you please; and for the flavour imparted to it by the roaches, nothing can be finer.' *De gustibus non est disputandum*, we said to ourselves; but we determined that the hint should not be lost to the lovers of terrapins.—*Norfolk Herald.*

INDIAN RELICS.

A large number of Indian relics have been discovered at Three Rivers, (in Canada) in excavating for the foundation of a house about to be erected on a spot supposed to have been the site of a burying place.

Three Rivers was once a very considerable trading post, both during the time of the French and of the Northwest Company; indeed, we ourselves have seen trading canoes pursuing their way over the portage of Chawinnigan. The Quebec Gazette states, that as recently as thirty years ago it was the resort of numerous Indians and voyagers.

'It is well known that the custom of the Indians was, and is, to bury with the dead his weapons and his hunting instruments, to which classes the following relics belong:

2 swords—1 small and one straight cutlass, of ordinary length, handles destroyed,
1 pouiard, about 18 inches.
2 axes, 1 large and one half size, handles missing.
3 flat fish spears.
6 arrow headed ditto.
1 knife, (side) one ditto smaller.
15 gun flints.
A gold lace ribbon hat-band, about half an inch wide.
Some red and green cloth.
A calumet or pipe of pewter, tobacco (quite preserved) remaining in it, and about half smoked.
A glass for lighting fire at the sun.
About half a pound of buckshot and a few small pistol bullets.
One brass kettle of about 2 gallon.

The swords, axes, knives, and spears, (adds the Gazette) are all of iron or steel; and much rusted; they may be conjectured to have lain in the ground about 150 or 175 years, and when found were not than eighteen inches from the furface, lying among the few remaining bones of a remarkably tall man, whose cranium was still [illegible] ife, but was carelessly broken to pieces by the workmen.

These relics have been removed to Quebec by Thomas Amiot, Esq. of the Quebec Bar, and will, it is understood, be ultimately placed in some public institution.

Montreal Daily Adv.

THE GREY PARROT.

The Grey Parrot like many others of its tribe, often lives to a great age; and we are told of individuals attaining to fifty, sixty or even 100 years. According to Le Valliant, one, which lived in the family of Mr. Menuck Heyser, at Amsterdam, for thirty two years, had previously passed forty-one with that gentleman's uncle, who bequeathed it to his nephew; and there can be little doubt that it must have been at least two or three years old at the time of its arrival in Europe. When Le Valliant saw it, the bird was in a state of complete decrepitude; and, having lost its sight and memory, had elapsed into a sort of *lethargic condition, and was fed at intervals* with biscuit dipped in Madeira. In the days of its vigor, it used to speak with great distinctness, repeat many sentences, fetch its master's slippers, called the servants, &c. At the age of sixty, its memory began to fail; and, instead of acquiring any new phrases, it began very perceptibly to lose those which it had learned, and to intermix, in a discordant manner, the words of its former language. It moulted regularly once a year, till the age of sixty-five, when the red feathers of the tail were supplied by yellow ones, after which no other change of plumage took place.

A certain Bishop being at court, and observing a lady who was very corpulent talking to the late Princess Dowager of Wales, and at the outer end of the room a very genteel youth, both of whom were utter strangers to him, he addressed the young gentleman in a very insinuating air; and, after some compliments, asked if he knew who that fat sow was, who was in discourse with her Royal Highness?

'Yes, my lord,' replied the youth with great modesty, 'that fat sow is the Ambassadress of Sweden, and mother to the little pig who has the honour to speak to your lordship.'

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 16, 1834.

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Districts.	Jackson. Ely,	Jackson. Wise,	Jackson. Orrick,	Jackson. Showers,	Bank. Price,	Bank. Carroll,	Bank. Stansbury,	Bank. Trimble,
1	299	254	265	229	176	171	201	174
2	160	128	129	117	132	125	65	139
3	67	76	84	78	181	166	74	196
4	144	152	148	159	35	36	47	45
5	162	152	134	109	164	148	68	109
6	356	293	329	308	53	83	71	51
7	288	288	279	282	153	125	61	114
8	211	205	207	203	138	149	79	11
9	216	193	197	201	57	57	42	44
10	51	67	74	54	56	51	83	46
11	102	117	117	109	106	105	53	100
12	151	134	133	130	68	61	56	59
13	193	262	143	156	85	59	80	6
Total,	2402	2196	2269	183	1454	1515	986	1249

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jackson.		Anti Jackson.	
Wharton,	1857	Kershner,	1907
Wason,	1858	Welty,	1861
Holliman,	1761	Wood,	1829
Hays,	1752	Merrick,	1808

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
McMahon,	867	Dorsemon,	765
Frantz,	735	Bruce,	856
Berry,	736	Beall,	951
Klipstine,	583	Ridgely,	719
Independent Jackson— Lantz.			17

Commissioners—6 Jackson out of 10.

CHARLES COUNTY.

Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
Wills,	481	Hughes,	521
Mitchell,	449	Merrick,	714
Digges,	418	Carpenter,	635
		Dorsey,	655
		Matthews,*	484

*Independent Whig.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Anti Jackson.	
Blackistone,	658
Semmes,	663
Dorsey,	562
Fowler,	421
Dickenson,	405
Barber,	387
Heard,	521

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

Jackson.		Jackites.	
Thomas,	692	Brown,	621
Roberts,	684	Chase,	607
Lockwood,	676	Burgess,	585
Hemsleton,	635	Price,	578

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Jackson.		Anti Jackson.	
Tuckle,	809	Cottman,	1100
Holland,	414	Jones,	925
Fountain,	270	Dashiell,	803
Johnson,	266	Robinson,	764

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Jackson.		Anti-Jackson.	
Whitelock,	1086	Gillis,	1210
Selby,	1074	Hearn,	1157
Purnell,	1056	Bevan,	1147
Smith,	1041	Williams,	1156

RECAPITULATION.

	Jackson.	Anti Jackson.
St. Mary's county,	0	4
Charles,	0	4
Calvert,	0	4
Prince-George's,	0	4
Montgomery,	0	4
Anne-Arundel,	0	4
Annapolis city,	0	2
Baltimore city,	0	2
Baltimore county,	4	0
Frederick,	0	4
Washington,	1	3
Allegany,	1	3
Harford,	3	1
Cecil,	4	0
Kent,	0	4
Queen-Anne's,	4	0
Talbot,	0	4
Caroline,	0	4
Dorchester,	0	4
Somerset,	1	3
Worcester,	0	4
	18	62

From the Md. Temperance Herald.

FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article below, especially the proposal for Simultaneous Conventions. We hope that the friends of education generally throughout the states will assemble at their respective county towns, on the first Wednesday of November next, to adopt some organized, and efficient measures for the promotion of schools and the diffusion of knowledge. By taking the first step, viz: organizing a *County Lyceum*, any other which is desirable will be found practicable and easy. The qualification of teachers may be raised and their schools improved, improved books and modes of teaching introduced, apparatus for visible illustrations procured, village and neighbourhood Lyceums established, circuit teachers employed, museums and itinerating libraries formed, Lyceum Seminaries established or promoted, correspondence and exchanges with schools and Lyceums in other parts of the country instituted, and any other objects or measures advanced, which may seem desirable for the cause of education and of humanity.

We are happy to learn that measures are adopted to have forwarded to each county town in the Union, such pamphlets, periodicals and papers, as will fully explain the plan, operations and advantages of the Lyceum system, especially of a Central Lyceum Seminary, about being established, and furnish other aid for rendering the proposed conventions instructive and successful.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

LYCEUM SEMINARIES.

Addressed to the editor of the Register.

Self education and *self support* is, in all the departments and all the operations of the Lyceum system, its most prominent feature. It acknowledges the benevolence, the overflowing goodness of our Creator, in furnishing all his rational creatures with the faculties, and in surrounding them with the materials, or means, of growing and rising in physical, intellectual and moral strength. The great object of Lyceums is to call into exercise those faculties, *and into use those materials*, so abundantly furnished by the wisdom and goodness of the Great Creator, and the constant and abounding Benefactor.

There is, however, one department of the general and national institution of Lyceums in which the principle of self support is more fully and more prominently recognized than in any of the rest. The general plan of Lyceums has ever contemplated, within every county or other moderate district, a *manual labour and self supporting* school, which should function to its pupils advantages equal to those in our colleges for general literature and science, and much superior for a practical business education to those of any institution in our country. While these schools are designed to afford to farmers, mechanics and industrious classes of the community opportunities for a practical, education, they are also intended to [illegible] strictest and best sense of the word, [illegible] for teachers of schools [illegible]ums. They are intended to furnish [illegible] for teachers to support and educate themselves, and at the same time to construct their own apparatus and various instruments of instruction, while they are learning the modes of using them, and acquiring the knowledge they are designed to illustrate. Lyceum seminaries are intended to be manufactories of apparatus for illustrating various department of science, as the qualification of teachers to use the instruments for diffusing the science among all classes of the community, and in every section of our country.

Experience, on this subject, has already proved, that young men, and even lads, after a short time, and probably young ladies and misses, can pay, by their own industry, all their expenses of board, clothes, books, tuition, &c. and at the same time acquire a more thorough, useful education, than it is possible for any college or other institution, without manual labour, to give them. Such being the testimony of experience, the conclusion follows, that any plain farmer's son, or poor mechanic's daughter, can have the means of acquiring a *better education* than the money of the rich can purchase for their children.

In all the departments, and in all the operations of the lyceum system, there is harmonious action and reciprocal and united effort. So, between the lyceum seminaries in all parts of the country, there is intended to be a virtual, though, perhaps, not a formal connection. In many of their operations, especially in the manufactory of apparatus, they may *render each other very important aid*; and by their united efforts, furnish, not only colleges, academies and high schools, but lyceums, common schools and families, with more abundant, cheaper and better instruments of instruction, *tools of knowledge*, than can possibly be furnished from any other source.

The whole plan of lyceum seminaries will [illegible] then, a central institution, which [illegible] one a seminary for teachers and a manufactory of apparatus, for a part, and a [illegible] part of its manual, productive exercises. This institution will, as far and as [illegible] its means will permit, furnish facilities to [illegible] other manual labour schools, by supplying them with prints, tools, experiences, & [illegible] aids to their intellectual productive exercises. With such aid, any manual labour school, now in operation, might engage in the manufactory of globes, mechanical powers, geometrical solids, and most of the instruments for the *practical sciences*, if not for the more abstract and abstruse subjects.

These statements, Mr Editor, are not from *theory or conjecture*; they are from experience for a course of years; having conducted an agricultural school for ten years, in which the pupils paid all their expenses by their own industry; and having also had much apparatus made under my direction, and, in a great measure by the strength and skill of lads and misses from fourteen to eighteen years of age.

The question will naturally arise, by what means can these seminaries, whose prominent feature is self education and self support, be established through our country, in such numbers, and under such circumstances, as to *hold out proposals*, and afford *opportunities* for the children of every class, without distinction, to *secure to themselves* the rich blessing of a sound physical, intellectual and moral education.

To this natural and important question the answer may be, perhaps, by COUNTY LYCEUMS. It is evident that the whole community, and all sections of our country, can more conveniently act and co-operate with each other, through the medium of county societies, than by any other divisions or districts known throughout the states. As counties through *the union will*, probably, not average more than forty miles in diameter, very few would have to travel more than twenty miles, and a large majority less than ten miles, to attend county conventions, or the quarterly meetings of county lyceums. Considering the importance, and, if properly conducted, the instructive and interesting character of education conventions, which county lyceums might easily furnish at their quarterly meetings, a general attendance of teachers, school committees, parents, children, and the lovers of knowledge and the friends of education generally, might reasonably be expected.—And by their attendance, a warm and generous sympathy, an organized and vigorous system of measures and efforts, might be sustained, for the great and all important cause in which every man, woman and child, is equally interested.

Under such views and feelings, I have witnessed, with no little satisfaction, proposals for *simultaneous action* in this cause. The proposal has been made, and responded to from several sources, for county education conventions, in all the states and all the counties in the union, on the first Wednesday of November next, for the purpose of organizing county lyceums, as a preparatory step for accomplishing any other objects, which might be found practicable. Among the objects which county lyceums might, at an early period, take up to advantage, would be seminaries for self-education and self support. In connection with these, and perhaps in many instances preceding them, *circuit schools*, for the purpose of weekly, semi-weekly, or even semi monthly courses of instruction, where more frequent courses could not be sustained, might be taken under consideration and *carried into effect*, by county societies. Indeed, the advantages of associations for systematic and concentrated effort, in the diffusion of knowledge, are so great and so evident, and the results of county lyceums in particular, have been so uniformly and so strikingly happy, that the proposal for such measures only needs to be made to be seconded, and to secure the general sanction of enlightened individuals and communities.

On the subject of simultaneous action, through the medium of county conventions and county lyceums, it is gratifying to be able to state that numerous facilities may be *procured to render* the meetings, not only useful, but instructive and entertaining. Thomas S. Grimke, *of Charleston, S. C.* as a committee, appointed by the literary and philosophical society of that state, has recently prepared an address to the citizens of South Carolina, to be published soon, giving an exposition of the lyceum system in its various departments and operations, from national and state societies, down to *family lyceums*, and from exercises for mutual and self instruction in the dead languages and the most abstruse sciences, down to penmanship, reading and orthography. This address, which is as applicable to the citizens of other states as those of S. Carolina, can easily be procured, an importation of the whole of it read, as one of the exercises of the proposed conventions.

Numerous other pamphlets have been published on the subject, some of which contain the forms of constitutions, among other things to facilitate the operations and the objects of the meetings.

All the materials and means for commencing county museums, or cabinets of nature and art, are at hand in great abundance. In the numerous cabinets already collected, both by individuals and by institutions, are duplicates which the owners will gladly appropriate to such an object, whenever an opportunity is offered.

In the gold regions at the south are several county lyceums, whose prominent object is to collect and exchange specimens. From this source, a museum in each of the eleven hundred counties in the states, may be supplied immediately with *specimens of gold ore*.

In every county a museum might be commenced, at the first meeting, by specimens carried by those who should attend it. The specimens thus collected, if not known by those who presented them, might be named and described by some other persons present, as in nearly every county, are a few individuals who have some knowledge of natural history.

Among the most encouraging and gratifying circumstances, as an aid in promoting the objects of county lyceums, is a resolution recently passed by the board of managers of the Baltimore Union Lyceum, which is as follows:

Resolved, That this board esteem the organization of county lyceums throughout the union, as an important step for the advancement of American education: that we will prepare, as soon as practicable, specimens of minerals, plants, penmanship, map drawing and needle work, for any county lyceum which may apply for the same, and that we invite the school and other juvenile lyceums connected with our society, to render their assistance in accomplishing the object of the resolution.

As great as this resolution may at first appear, it can be accomplished with great ease by bringing in the aid of the juvenile members of the society, by which several thousand specimens are already collected for that object; and if similar measures should be adopted in all our principal cities, as they have already been in several, a system of exchange in the works of nature, and of art, might be easily and readily instituted, which would give, not only to every county lyceum, but to every village and neighbourhood, lyceum and school, and even to every family, an instructive and valuable cabinet of natural history, or a museum of natural and artificial productions and curiosities.

The above statements, facts, views, plans, and suggestions, are very respectfully submitted for the consideration of such of the friends of education and general improvement, as may have an opportunity and a disposition to examine them, by their friend,

JOSIAH HOLDBROOK.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, *October 11, 1834.*

Fellow Craftsmen:—Circumstances of the most painful character, again induce the printers of Washington to appear before you. Only two days ago, we had confidently hoped that the leading cause of excitement which has lately prevailed amongst the Craft, viz: the Washington Institute, had been forever abandoned by its projector; but we now find that we are again launched on the ocean of uncertainty, as far as ever from the haven of repose.

On Monday last, at a meeting of the Printers of the District of Columbia, consisting of 300 persons, to take into consideration the plan of the Washington Institute, a committee was appointed to wait on its proprietor, who, after communications with them, running through two days, finally addressed the following letter to the meeting, abandoning that Institution:

WASHINGTON, 7th Oct. 1834.

"*Gentlemen:* After reflection upon the resolution adopted by the meeting, of which you are a committee, handed to me this morning, I feel it incumbent on me to accede to your fourth resolution, as adopted at your previous meeting, and to abandon the proposed Institute, provided the Journeymen resume their labour on to morrow morning. You will, therefore, do me the favour to report this letter to the meeting to take place this evening, and thereby supersede the proposition for a meeting to-morrow morning.

I am, respectfully, yours,

D. GREEN.

Messrs. *Stockwell* and others committee."

The receipt of this letter created a sensation of general joy through the assembly. An institution of such fearful character had thus, as was supposed, been forever abandoned; but what was the surprise of the Journeymen, on reading in the United States Telegraph, on the following Friday, that Mr. Green, in the very same paper which contained his renunciation of the Institute, had not abandoned that project: that he contemplated instructing his son on the plan of that school; and that he should immediately proceed to organize the institution on a small scale, admitting a select portion of scholars within its walls.

Immediately on the publication of this article, the Craft again assembled. A more numerous meeting than had ever been held in this District, again sent their Committee to wait upon Mr. Green.

The following is the report of the Committee:

In reply to the Committee, Mr. Green stated, that he was determined to adhere to what is contained in the paragraph to which this meeting refers, and refused peremptorily, after repeated requests, to reduce any thing further to writing: that he wished to instruct his son in the printing business on the plan of the proposed Institute, and could not see the justice of an interference with this arrangement on the part of the journeymen. The committee stated, in reply, that, of course, they could not object to any mode of instruction he might have in contemplation for his son; nor had they any thing to oppose to the instruction of boys on his part, in the customary manner: their objections lie deeper: the Washington Institute, and the particular mode of instruction contemplated in that school, were things to which they were irreconcileably opposed; and that the abandonment of them was what they were again instructed to demand of Mr. Green. Mr. Green stated, in reply, that he would say no more on the subject; that his next step would be an appeal to the public; and that, in short, rather than give up the proposed school, '*he would relinquish the printing business altogether.*

The above is the substance of the conference with Mr. Green

John Stockwell.
John Rhein.
John L. Brown, } *Committee.*
R. Garwood.
P. Augustus Sage.

On the reception of this reply from the Committee, the meeting immediately passed a resolution requesting the hands in Mr. Green's employment to resume the position which they had taken on Monday last. That position was accordingly taken, and here the matter now stands.

The object of this circular is to put the Craft generally again upon their guard against the vascillating and deceptive course of Mr. Green. It has been understood this morning, and the information comes from such a source as to leave no doubt of its truth, that Mr. Green, as a last resort, will now attempt the employment of hands in other cities. The plan is, that Mr. Green will proceed himself *to the Northern cities*, his brother to the South, and another person to the West, in order to employ hands in the place of those who have recently left him.

Fellow Craftsmen, throughout the Union, the crisis has now come! It will be your duty to meet it as men! The course of Mr. Green, throughout the past week, has been marked by deception of the most glaring and alarming character. After having abandoned, in writing, the odious institution, which has *destroyed* the quiet of *the profession* for many months past, on the very face of that relinquishment he assumes an attitude more objectionable than any heretofore taken! We call upon you, in the name of the profession, to reject the lucrative proffers that may be made to you! Be not deceived by false representations! The door of conciliation is yet open to Mr. Green! A returning sense of justice, a redemption of the broken pledge, the violated promise, of that gentleman, to abandon the Institute, will even now induce his former hands to return to his employment. We call upon *you*, fellow craftsmen, to meet the impending struggle like MEN: to unite, in an impenetrable phalanx, against the common enemy of our interests and our rights. With *you*, this matter now rests, and according to the course which you may deem it your duty to pursue, will be the result.

Signed on behalf of the Printers of the District of Columbia, by the undersigned committee of Correspondence and Vigilance:

William Winters,
William G. Bruce,
John W. Robinson,
Charles A. Madden,
H. H. Gregg,
W. H. Peaco,
Chs. P. Wannall,
James Clephane,
James Brown,
E. B. Robinson,
M. Larner.

Professor Ducatel is, we understand, at this time engaged in the performance of his cabinet duties, under his appointment as Geologist in St. John's College, in which institution he is also lecturing to the Senior and Junior Classes, on Chemistry and Mineralogy. The Mineralogical Cabinet of that institution already contains about 5000 specimens. In connection with this subject, we are pleased to add, that a subscription to the funds of St. John's College has been recently commenced and between $5000 and 6000 already obtained.—*Balt. American.*

The last number of Silliman's Journal, just issued, gives in full the *Report on the projected survey of the State of Maryland*, made by Messrs. Ducatel and Alexander, to the Governor of the State by order of the Legislature. This report was presented at the last session, and the valuable information and views contained in it confirmed the Legislature in their opinion of the importance of a survey. Accordingly, Professor Ducatel and Mr. Alexander were appointed to execute the plan laid down in their report. Of this report and the scheme proposed in it Professor Silliman thus speaks:

'The above report, being intended to excite the people and government of Maryland to authorise a thorough survey of the State, it may not be superfluous to add, that in our view, the subject is well worthy of their attention. The facts stated in this introductory account are highly important to the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the State; they evince, that it has great physical resources, which need only to be brought to light, in order to produce very important results to public and individual wealth; the relation of the facts to science, is also very interesting, and the gentlemen charged with the execution of this important trust, have proved themselves to be entirely equal to the undertaking. Although their account is designed for popular use, they have happily united scientific accuracy with perspicuity. We trust, that the enlightened State of Maryland, having made so happy a beginning, will also make the necessary provision to carry this noble undertaking to a complete and happy conclusion.'

Balt. American.

APPLES.

The Northampton (Mass.) Courier states that there has not been such a scarcity of apples in that part of the country since 1794. Immediately on the borders of the Delaware the orchards bore nearly their usual quantity, while through the state generally the supply has entirely failed.—*Philad. Herald.*

CU[illegible]

We learn from the [illegible] Mercantile Advertiser, that a succ[illegible]ttempt has lately been made by the Abbe Jamet, Director of the hospital of Bon Sauveur, in Normandy, to teach a person who has been deaf from his birth, to speak! He lately exhibited his pupil at the Academy of Caen, and many questions were addressed to him by signs and in writing, all of which he answered verbally without hesitation. The tone of his voice is represented as being very singular, and produces an unnatural effect. He is a nephew of Cardinal Lafare, and is eighteen years of age.

A FATHER TRIED FOR THE MURDER OF HIS SON.

On Tuesday last, the trial of John Winchell, of Suffield, Connecticut, was held before the Superior Court, in session at Hartford, for the murder of his son Uriah Winchell. It appeared in evidence that a bitter controversy had long existed between the father and son—that the son had repeatedly made attacks upon his person, and occasional depredations upon his property—that, for several years past, in consequence of fear of bodily herm from the son, or some other cause unknown, Winchell had been in the uniform habit of arming himself with deadly weapons, sometimes with a musket, and at *others* with a pistol and dirk—that on the 24th of March last the son was engaged in setting up and covering a coal pit of wood taken from the land claimed by both father and son, and about the possession of which, the controversy between them originated—that in the afternoon of that day, Winchell was seen wandering about the region of the coal pit, apparently carrying a pistol in his bosom—that about sunset the report of fire-arms, and the cry of murder, was heard in the direction of the coal pit, and the son found wounded by a pistol shot in the left side below the lower rib—that immediately after the report of the pistol and the cry of murder was heard, Winchell was seen emerging from a ravine, near the pit, with a pistol in his hand, apparently exhausted in body and agitated in mind, and to the enquiry whether he had shot his son, replied hesitatingly 'not until he hit, or hurt, me first'—that the son languished about thirty hours, in the most excruciating agony and died.

On the part of the prisoner it was contended that there was no evidence of premeditation or malice; that in the absence of this evidence, it was to be presumed that he armed

himself for the purpose of defending himself against the anticipated attacks of his son; that he accidentally came in contact with him at the coal pit, and shot him, not, however, in pursuance of a previous purpose and design, but in self-defence, or in consequence of the excited and perverted state of his mind, occasioned by the repeated threats and attacks of his son. It was further claimed, that at the time of committing the homicide, he was not in possession of that degree of sanity of mind necessity to constitute him a moral agent, and render him accountable for his acts—that though on most subjects he was rational, yet on the subject of his family controversy he was totally insane. A large number of witnesses were examined on this point, and a mass of testimony adduced, but tending more to establish oddity and eccentricity than an aberration or alienation of mind.

The case was ably argued by the Attorney for the state and J. Parsons, Esq. for the prosecution, and by W. W. Ellsworth and W. Ingerford, Esqs., for the prisoner. On Saturday morning the case was committed to the jury, who, after an absence of a short time, returned with a verdict of Man Slaughter.

The prisoner is represented as an old grey-headed man, seventy two years of age. He appeared perfectly unmoved throughout the trial, and when the verdict was rendered did not shed a tear or heave a sigh. It is stated that he is dissatisfied with the verdict, and has requested the Sheriff to intercede with the Court to pronounce sentence of death upon him.

REGULAR INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.

A housebreaker in France was condemned, in the early part of the last century, and under peculiar circumstances, to the galleys for one hundred years! and, strange to relate, this man recently made his appearance in his own native province, at the advanced age of [illegible] being about 20 years of age when the sentence which condemned him to so dreadful a punishment was passed. It may be easily conceived with what eagerness and delight he must, as soon as emancipated from the shackles which had enthralled him for an entire century, to breathe once more the cherished air of the scenes of infancy. Bouge, in the department of Ain, was his native home; but he had so changed the aspect of the whole place, that he recognized it only by the old church of Brou, which was the only thing that had undergone no alteration. He had outlived over laws, homage, man, time—everything. Not a relation had he left; not a single being could he hail as an acquaintance. He was not without experiencing a homage to respect the French invariably pay old age. By himself, he had forgotten every thing connected with his early youth; even all the recollection of the crime for which he had suffered was lost, or if at all remembered, it was but a dreary vision, confounded with a thousand other dreary visions of days long gone by. His family and connexions for several generations back, dead, himself a living proof of the clemency of Heaven and the severity of man—regretting, perhaps, the very life which had been familiar to him, and half finding himself again among the wretched and suffering beings with whom his own fate had so long associated. Well might he be termed the patriarch of burglars. A few years since this extraordinary long-lived man was still in being and in health.

From the Globe of Tuesday.

PENSION FRAUDS

Several shocking cases of frauds on the Pension Office have been discovered within the present year. An Attorney in Kentucky, who had held a respectable station in society, is now in confinement upon such and other charges. A number of persons in Virginia have been detected, among whom are individuals of high standing, and one member of the Legislature.

But the most shocking case is in Vermont. The guilty person was Robert Temple, Esq. formerly Pension Agent, President of the Bank of Rutland, and a man of great wealth, and the first character in that part of the country. Alarmed at the prospect of a publication of the pensioners' names, he came to Washington and attempted to bribe a Clerk in the office to alter the books and make out false lists for the printer, so as to conceal his frauds.

The Clerk succeeded in drawing from him a list of about sixty cases in which he desired alterations to be made, or the names omitted. He promised to write under a fictitious name, and left Washington. The affair was then disclosed by the clerk to his superiors, and an investigation took place in the War and Treasury Departments, in which many circumstances were developed tending to strengthen the disclosures made by the Clerk.

Temple had been Pension Agent in Vermont, until he was removed by Mr. Eaton, the Secretary of War, and it was apparent that he was playing the same game while in the service of the Government.

The Clerk who had made the disclosure was now despatched, with a companion, to Vermont, to secure the arrest of Temple and investigate the case there. After his departure, a letter directed to him from New York was taken out of the Post office, inclosing a fifty dollar note, and promising a liberal reward, if he would accomplish the object. It was from Temple, under a fictitious name. It was forwarded to the District Attorney of Vermont, under the frank of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The messengers from Washington arrived in the vicinity of Rutland, where the United States court was sitting, on Friday. Some delay occurred in consequence of the District Attorney being occupied in a criminal case, and they did not enter the village until night fall on Monday, and then found that Temple had committed suicide.

It appeared that he had observed in the Post Office the letter to the District Attorney, enclosing his own anonymous letter with the 850 note, and induced the Postmaster to give it to him, under pretence that he would deliver it. He undoubtedly opened it, and as soon as he saw its contents, went to his house, took his gun retired to his stable and shot himself through the heart.

The extent of his frauds is still unknown. It is ascertained that many of those for whom he has been drawing pensions are dead, and some of them died twenty years ago. Others are supposed never to have existed. It is conjectured the amount thus abstracted from the Treasury cannot be less than 840,000, and is probably more.

It gives us pain to notice this transaction, as the guilty individual made his atonement with his heart's blood, and has left an amiable and estimable family to suffer under the double affliction of a father's death and its still more distressing cause. Public sentiment will not, we trust, after the expiation of his criminal conduct with the sacrifice of his life, visit the sins of Temple upon his unfortunate and innocent children.

OBITUARY.

Died in Baltimore, on the 8th instant, the Revd. John G Blanchard, where he had gone preparatory to his removal to that city. He had been 10 years Rector of St Anne's Parish, Annapolis, his first and only charge since he entered the ministry. His unaffected piety, its blameless walk and conversation, had gained him the sincere respect and affection of all who knew him. The regret universally expressed by his congregation when informed of his resignation, the interest excited during his illness, and their grief at his death, bear ample testimony to the regard they felt for him. His appointment to the arduous undertaking of raising up a church, is a proof of the estimation in which he was held by the Bishop and Clergy of the diocese—in accepting it, he evinced his devotion to the cause of Christ and the Church to which he belonged. The ways of Providence are inscrutable—In the midst of usefulness, in the prime of life, the 35th year of his age, he has been called suddenly to his reward. God is able to send more labourers into his vineyard, and may He who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless, and a Husband to the widow, be a comfort and support to those who are indeed bereaved by this afflicting dispensation.

M.

ST. ANNE'S PARISH.
ANNAPOLIS, *October* 9, 1834.

Intelligence of the death of our late Rector, the Rev. John G. Blanchard, having reached the city this morning, the Vestry thereupon convened and adopted the following resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, That we will affectionately cherish the remembrance of the Christian character and great usefulness of our late Rector.

2. *Resolved*, That we sincerely condole with the widow and relatives of the deceased on the awful bereavement which they have been called to sustain.

3. *Resolved*, That to testify our personal respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear and recommend to the congregation to wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

4. *Resolved*, That St. Anne's Church be hung with the customary emblems of mourning.

5. *Resolved*, That the Rev. Dr. Humphreys be requested to deliver a Sermon on this solemn occasion at 4 o'clock P. M. on such Sabbath as may suit his convenience.

6. *Resolved*, That Alexander C. Magruder Dr Ridgely and Alexander Randall, be a Committee to procure and have erected in the Chancel of the Church, to the memory of our deceased Rector, a marble Tablet with an appropriate inscription.

7. *Resolved*, That an attested copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Register to Mrs. Blanchard.

8. *Resolved*, That the above resolutions be inserted in the newspapers of this city.

Test:
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Reg. St. A. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Upton D Welch, at suit of James Sykes, Christian Capito, Reuben Warfield, Joshua Dryden, and Dennsmore and Kyle. I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest property, claim and demand, both at law and equity, of said Upton D Welch, of in and to all those tracts or parts of tracts of land and premises, called the Last Shift, Shipley's Search, Shipley's Contention, one other tract, called a Farm in a better Shape, containing in the whole three hundred and thirteen acres of land, more or less, being the land and premises at present occupied by Upton D. Welch, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, near Sykesville, also one other tract of land, called John's Last Shift, containing two hundred acres of land and more or less, and one other tract called, Lot No 2, containing one hundred and ninety acres of land, more or less, also the following Negroes, one Negro man by the name Solomon, one ditto woman named Ann, one ditto woman Rachel, and her two Children, Joseph and Thomas, also sundry Stock, Horses, Cattle, and a number of Hogs, Plantation Utensils, among which is an excellent Waggon and Geer; and on Monday the 10th day of November, at the residence of the said Upton D. Welch, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or such part thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, Terms CASH.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff, A. A. County.

Oct. 16.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will expose to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 25th October, inst. at the late dwelling of Thomas Tydings, deceased, in London Town, the personal property of the deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture of various descriptions, one Scow calculated for lading vessels, &c. with wood; also a parcel of Lumber, Plank, Scantling, &c. one large Fowling Piece, and one small Gun; also one Milch Cow, and sundry Shoats, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms CASH.

SARAH TYDINGS, Adm'r.
of Thomas Tydings.

October 16.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 21, for 1834.
Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, E. Hughes, and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Tuesday, the 21st October 1834.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	prize of	10,000
1	prize of	10,0 0
1	prize of	1,600
1	prize of	1,500
1	prize of	1,400
1	prize of	1,300
1	prize of	1,200
1	prize of	1,100
1	prize of	1,124
10	prizes of	500
10	prizes of	400
20	prizes of	300
20	prizes of	250
20	prizes of	200
20	prizes of	150
20	prizes of	1.5
36	prizes of	100
64	prizes of	50
128	prizes of	40
128	prizes of	35
128	prizes of	30
128	prizes of	25
128	prizes of	20
2,816	prizes of	15
4,032	1st or 2d drawn No.	9
4,032	3d or 4th drawn No.	8
4,032	5th or 6th drawn No.	6
10,080	7 8 9 10 or 11 drawn No.	5

25,861 *prizes, amounting to* $270,100

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters 1 25.

Tickets and shares for sale at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
(Church Street, Annapolis.)
Oct. 16 td

IN CHANCERY.

October 3d, 1834.

ORDERED That the sale of the real estate of James Walker, as made and reported by Gerard N Causin, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 3d day of December next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 3d day of November next in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

The report states the amount of sales to be $3231.

True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honourable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an increasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent
of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Court st. Boston, July 17.

*** Editors throughout the United States who will give the above Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers, shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

THE Commissioners, Trustees and Teachers of Primary Schools, and all who desire to promote the general dissemination of useful knowledge, are respectfully solicited to attend the Convention of the friends of Education, to be held in Annapolis, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of October. A committee from the friends of Education in Baltimore will attend. Much interesting information will be communicated to the Convention, and efforts will be made to establish a County Lyceum, for the purpose of improving the condition of our public schools &c.

Oct. 4—tm.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools will meet, as usual, on the second day of the October Term of A. A. County Court. It is important that the commissioners in their annual report to the Legislature, should give a full and satisfactory statement of the condition of the Schools, and of the operation of the Primary School system in this county; and to enable them to do this, it is necessary that the Trustees of the several districts should make full and uniform reports of the condition of their schools. In order that such satisfactory information may be obtained, printed reports are provided, which the trustees, who are not already supplied, may procure on application to the secretary. The trustees are requested to return these reports to the subscriber, at as early a day, after the 1st October, as practicable. Much unnecessary trouble and delay may thus be avoided. If sent by mail the postage must be [illegible]

JNO. RIDOUT, Secretary.

Aug 9—10c R

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the FRAMED HOUSE situate in Church Street, in the city of Annapolis, one door above Mr. Richard R Goodwin's Shoe store. The above House is a good stand for business of any kind, and will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises by Mr. Thomas G. Waters, who will also make known the terms of sale. Should the property not be disposed of at private sale, *before Wednesday the 5th day of November* next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, at 11 o'clock, at the premises.

THOMAS R. BEARD.

Sept. 18.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody as a Runaway on the 28th August 1834. A negro man who calls himself John Gross, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Washington of St. Mary's county; said fellow is about five feet six inches high, of a yellowish complexion, bushy head of hair, no perceivable flesh marks. His clothing consists of Oznaburg shirt and trowsers, old shoes, and hat much worn; he has also other old clothing, and produces a pass, which no doubt is forged. His owner is requested to pay charges and take him from jail or he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

Sept. 1834.

In St. Mary's County Court as a Court of Equity.

Charles Nuthall and Margaret Bear
vs.
Clement Dorsey and Vernon Dorsey.

ORDERED, this twenty fourth day of September 1834, that the sale of the negro man David decreased to be sold in the case of Charles Nuthall and Margaret Bear, against Clement Dorsey and Vernon Dorsey, made and reported by John Greenwell, of Philip Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the first Monday of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published at Annapolis once a week for three successive weeks before the twenty fourth day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be one hundred and fifty-five dollars.

John Stephen.

True copy.
Jos. Harris, Clk.
St. Mary's City Court.

October 2.

In Saint Mary's County Court sitting as a Court of Equity.

August Term, 1834.

Nathaniel Blakistone, and others,
vs
Dent Blakistone, George Blakistone and John S. Mason.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the real estate decreed to be sold in the case of Nathaniel Blakistone and others, against Dent Blakistone and others, made and reported by James H Allstan, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the first Monday in November next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published at Annapolis, once a week for three successive weeks before the twentieth day of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be twenty eight hundred and one dollars.

C. DORSEY.

True copy.
JO. HARRIS, Clk.
Saint Mary's county court.

Sept. 25

WANTED.

A COLOURED WOMAN as a cook, and to do the washing and ironing in a small family in the country, to hire by the year. Inquire of the editor.

Aug. 14.

NOTICE.

I FORBID all persons depositing, carting, or any other filth or rubbish, or treapassing in any way upon my property, known as the 'pond lot.'

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

NEW IMPORTATION.
GEORGE McNEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received a LARGE & HANDSOME assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTING,

all of the latest importation and style, which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine.

ALSO:

A supply of GLOVES, STOCKS, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, SILK HOSE &c.

Octo. 2, 183[illegible]

PROPOSALS

TO REPUBLISH THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN AND WESTMINSTER

QUARTERLY REVIEWS,
FOR $8 PER ANNUM.

THE above Journals are already so well known to the public, that little need be said of their respective merits.

The well sustained reputation of the London Quarterly, not only as an able defender of Tory principles, and the old order of things, but as the wittiest and most entertaining of Reviews, will always command the attention of the literary and scientific.

The Edinburgh, celebrated for the vigor, learning and acuteness which its articles display, conducted by some of the principal literary men of the modern Athens, is an equally powerful champion of the moderate Reform party.

The Foreign Quarterly occupies a neutral ground to Politics, and is devoted to continental literature.

The Westminster is but little known in this country. It may be considered as the advocate of the Radicals, and the mouth piece of Benthamism. It represents the principles of a party already numerous in England, and fast increasing in the United States.

The numbers will be put to press immediately after they shall be received from Europe; and will contain the entire matter of the above works; making four annual volumes of upwards of six hundred pages.

They will be executed in as good style, and be printed in a shape but little differing from that of the European editions.

The price will be $8 per annum, payable three months after the delivery of the first number. The English copies cannot be had for less than $30. Of the three at present republished, two of them alone cost $16.

Any individual procuring four subscribers, and remitting $30 on the receipt of the first Number, will be allowed an additional copy.

☞ Subscription papers to be returned, and all communications to be addressed, post paid, to The Store Keeper, Albany, N. Y.

Subscriptions received at this office.

Sept 18

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, Sept 30, 1834.

B

James M Boyd,
David M. Brogden,
Walter B. Brooke,
A. Betton,

Jno. McConnell,
James Carney,
Thomas Cresap,
David Collicin,

Edward Dubois (39)
Charles Dorsey,
James Dixon,

John Ennis,

Mr Goodden,
Jno C. Groome,
Saml Gamole,

Richard Hall, (2)
Dr Wm. Hammond,
Mary Haislip,
Miss S W Hudson,
Ellen Harper,

James Iglehart,
Abel Jones,
Eliza Ann Jackson,

Rebecca Knighton,
Richard Knighton,

Rev. Wm. O. Lumsden,
Jno Leadenham,
Jona. H Lawrence,

Mrs. Ann Miller,
Saml. Morris,
Henrietta Morgan,

William O'Hara.

James Parrit,
Jas. A. Pearce,
F W. Packton,
William Price,

Thos. Robison,
Mr. Ridgely,
George W Robinson,

John Sewell,
Jos. N. Stocket,
David Stewart,
Mary Steuart,
James Sheridan,
Rachel Stallings,
Carey Southcomb,

James Tailor,
Nathan Tenard,
John Turbett,
Thos Tidings,
John Trail,
Matthew Talbot,

Thos. G Waters,
Rebecca Waters,
Gideon White (2)
Jno W Whittington,
Jno Whittington,
Ansel Watrous,

McClintoch Young.

B

Danl. Brogden,
Gerome C. Berry,
Thos Ballymore,
William Bond.

C

John Collings,
Dr Jas. Clinton,
J. Mason Campbell, (2)

D

Harriett H. Duckett,
Catherine Duvall,
Elizabeth Dawes.

E

Chas Wm Eldridge.

G

Jno. M Gordon,
Mrs Mary Green.

H

[illegible] A Harris,
Mrs Wm. Howard,
Jno W Hamilton,
Edward Hinckley,
Henrietta M. Hill.

I J

Augustus Jenkins,
Lewis Jones

K

Nicholas Kebbe.

L

R C Long,
William Legg,
Bill Lane.

M

Jno. McDermart,
Gilbert Morlock (8)
Grafton Munroe (3)

O

P

Thos N Pindle,
President Temp. Society,
Elizer Possit,
Elizabeth Pindle.

R

Henry Robertson,
J. Rice.

S

Archibald Shipley,
Mrs Simmons,
Jutson Steuard,
Wm. W. Seeders (2)
Capt. George Smith,
Herr. J Spengler.

T

Ellen Thompson,
John Trathenay,
Nathan Tenon,
Rd Tydings,
Mary Tydings.

W

Clement Weeden,
James White,
Nathaniel Warfield,
Jno. Watkins, Alms House,
Benj. Winterson,
Rt. Welch of Ben.

Y

RICHARD J. C ABB, P.M.

☞ Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

Oct. 2.—3w

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

1st. *Insurance on Lives.*
2d. *Purchase and Sale of Annuities.*
3d. *Receiving Endowments.*
4th. *Receiving Money in Trust.*
5th. *The Management of Trust Estates.*

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28.

BASIL SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black, Blue, Drab, Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Russia Raven; Brown, double milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHS.

AND ALSO

CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Zebra, Pelisse and Printed, Mixed, Figured and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.

Merinos, Marcilla-ae Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, Cashmere & Toilinette

VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT BOSOMS, STOCKS, COLLARS and

ORIENT LOOKING-GLASSES.

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

SEED, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

For Sale at the American Farmer Establishment, No. 16. S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States generally as customers, and informs them that he receives from Europe, from his own Seed Gardens, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealers in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grape vines, shrubbery, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order, from the best sources including all the principal nurseries and gardens in the country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufactories in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine wooled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of the choice breeds, (and none other,) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources to order

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the book stores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all article wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

☞ And though last in order, here, yet first of importance to every tiller of the soil and inquirer of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them the Seeds of Knowledge in their various forms, fresh and genuine, having been carefully gathered from the field of Experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers, and handled in THE FARMER AND GARDINER AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER; and dispensed from the Printing Press of the establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at $3 a year payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late American Farmer, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

IRVINE HITCHCOCK.
American Farmer Establishment

Note.—An 'Extra' number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

THE SACRED CLASSICS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR
CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

With an original introductory essay to each author Edited by RICHARD COTTERMOLE, B. D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPÆDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.

PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

On the 1st of January, 1834, will be published Vol. I. of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:

With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY

THE Rev. RICH'D. CATTERMOLE, B. D.
AND
THE Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

"No other country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation; while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the soundness and the depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has thro' variety of circumstances, been happily prevented from degenerating into the barrenness of scholastic art; and thus the whole series of our 'Sacred Classics,' is a well of truth and consolation, equally fit for the general reader as the most learned student.

It is not intended to comprise in this collection, the best works of all the most celebrated writers, whose labours have been devoted to the foundation and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their application to the immortal interests of individuals, or to the order and well being of society. Treatises on the Doctrines, Morality, and Evidences of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Sermons of the most eminent divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

The recommendations of each author, or to each separate production, as the case may seem to require, will be prefixed an Introductory Essay, pointing out their characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprehending a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his age.

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in undertaking 'THE CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY' to present the collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every vicissitude of life.

The work will be handsomely printed in Foolscap 8 vo. on good paper, cold pressed, neatly bound in Morocco Cloth, lettered; and published (in Volumes of about 400 pages each) on the first day of every month.

Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence;

Forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public

The following names of Authors whose works are intended for publication, is submitted in evidence of the impartiality of the selection:—

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Cudworth, Thomas A Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenelon, Doddridge, Scott, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Jortin, Farindon, Horsley, Hale, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Law, Cudworth, Hall Jewel, Jackson, Hervel, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Howith, Secombe, Waterland, Whichcote, Balguy, Parson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whitby, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Donne, Merrick, &c. &c.

Vol. I. (to be published on the 1st of January,) will contain

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Essay by the Rev Richard Cottermole, B. D.

Vol. II. (to be published on the 1st of February) will contain

CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—with Notes, and an Introductory Essay, by the Rev Henry Stebbing, M. A.

Vol. III. (to be published on the 1st of March) will contain

BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye Smith, D. D.

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Piccadilly, Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court; D. A Talboys, Oxford: J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge; Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh: and J. Cumming, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller through out the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834

The English copy will cost, in England, about ten dollars. We propose to issue the American edition, under the superintendence of a learned American clergyman, in weekly numbers, on a single sheet of superfine paper, giving ninety-six large 12 mo. pages, to be folded and stitched, and covered with strong envelope paper, at the rate of five dollars per annum.

RUFF GREEN.

March 27.

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a quantity of OAK AND PINE WOOD, about five hundred cords, of excellent quality, and in good order for market. The Oak wood is of superior quality, as also the pine, about an equal quantity of each; it lays adjacent to South river, a short distance to an excellent landing. Any person desirous of purchasing can know the terms by addressing a letter to me, at Doughoregan Manor, Anne-Arundel county, or by application to R. Welch, of Ben. in the city of Annapolis, who will shew the wood to any person desirous of purchasing.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Sept. 25, 1834

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass; written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.: by the Duke of St. Simon

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dowager's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but $3 50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at $3 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the 28th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order.

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Sept. 30.—tm

FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

May 29.

NOTICE

I WILL sell my Farm on South River, a Private Sale. It contains upwards of a

THOUSAND ACRES,

and possesses more advantages than most farms. Any information which may be required will be afforded to those who will call upon me at my residence in this city, or on H. H. Harwood, Esq. at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

☞ The Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Jan. 23.

The Editors of the Baltimore Gazette, and American Farmer, will insert the above once a week until otherwise required.

CASH IN MARKET,

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 10 to 30 years of age. I will give more for that number of slaves than any other Purchaser in the market, or that may come. All communications will be promptly attended to if left at James Hunter's Hotel, Annapolis, at which place the subscriber can be found.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Oct. 4.—3m.

DRAWING ANNOUNCED.

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

SOON TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN SHARES,

IN pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1833, to authorize ANDREW McLAUGHLIN to distribute his estates BY LOT.

This property is among the most valuable in Maryland, situated in the prosperous, healthy, and romantic village of Ellicott's Mills, ten miles from the city of Baltimore, upon the Western Turnpike, and 13 miles upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, where all the cars, to and from the west, stop to breakfast and dine.

A sufficient number of Tickets have been sold to warrant the assurance to the public, that it will positively be drawn TWENTIETH DECEMBER Should the balance of the Tickets be sold before, it will be drawn sooner.

It consists of the large and extensive improvements long known as the

PATAPSCO HOTEL,

With all the new improvements, and a highly ornamental Garden, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, and other dwellings. Twenty valuable building Lots, with numerous other shares of personal property, consisting of Plate, Carriages Horses, Piano Fortes Books, Rich Furniture, and Old Wines, all valued at $38,450, and divided into FOUR HUNDRED SHARES, subject to no discount.

It is to be drawn upon the plan of the old Maryland Lotteries, viz. The numbers will all be put into one wheel, and the prizes into another, and all drawn in one day, under the superintendence of the Trustees, according to the Act of the Legislature. They will certify the same when drawn.

The property has been valued by three Commissioners appointed by the Treasurer of Maryland that no speculations should be indulging; and bonds with approved security given to the State for double the amount, that the law may be faithfully complied with It is simply a distribution of property at its value, to reimburse the expenditure. It is well worth risking TEN DOLLARS for such a Capital as this small Scheme presents; it is larger than a monied Capital, with twelve times the number of Tickets to contend with, and no 15 per cent off

☞ Many of the small shares will be paid in cash, if required

SCHEME:

1	Share, consisting of the PATAPSCO HOTEL, with the new addition upon the Rail Road, the large stone Stable, Carriage House, Ice House, and the splendid Garden, forms the grand capital prize, valued at	$36,500
1	Share, a new and convenient three story dwelling, under rent of $222,	3,000
1	Share, Angelo Cottage, a beautiful Gothic building, situated upon a ledge of rocks, commanding a delightful view of the village and factories;	2,650
4	Shares, valuable building Lots at $800 each	3,2000
6	do. valuable Building Lots, at, $750 each,	4,500
10	do. valuable Building Lots, at $200 each,	2,000
377	no. of Personal Property, ranging in value from $250 down to $10,	6,600
400	Shares, all free from discount	$58 460

Those who wish Tickets are advised to make early application. The scheme is quite small, containing but 5345 tickets, and this will be the only distribution offered.

The price of a share is but $50, which may draw property now worth $36,500, increasing every day in value, free from discount, and with an unquestionable title.

A. McLaughlin invites all his friends, far and near, to venture a small amount in this distribution of his property, which is a solitary case, and includes all his estate. *Do not* wait, delays are dangerous. He is anxious to close the scheme and return to Baltimore.

Tickets for Sale by

E. DUBOIS.

Church street—Annapolis

SLAVES FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Slaves of both sexes are offered for sale on reasonable terms.—Amongst them are two able bodied Young Men, accustomed to work on a Farm, two healthy Young Women used to house work, and several children. They must not be removed from the State. Enquire at the office of the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis.

The Baltimore Chronicle and Republican, will publish the above twice a week for three weeks in the country papers, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7, A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2,00
Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

TAXES! TAXES!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the County Tax for 1833, and City and School Taxes for 1834, are due. Those persons who are in arrears for taxes are requested to settle the same without further delay, as no longer indulgence can be given.

RICHARD RIDGELY,
City and County Collector.

N. B. R. R. will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds &c. and other duties connected with the office of a Justice of the Peace.

City and County Collector's Office.

PORTER'S TAVERN FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High court of Chancery the subscriber will sell at public sale, at James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the 28th of October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, all the right, title and interest, of the heirs of Nathan Porter subject to a mortgage executed by said Porter to Michs Lloyd, containing about

93 1-2 ACRES OF LAND,

It is 14 miles from Baltimore and is the place of voting for the 5th Election District of Anne Arundel county. It is well watered, and has about 20 acres of meadow land. The buildings consist of a two story House and Kitchen large and comfortable, with a large and deep cellar, a good barn, and stabling for 15 horses a threshing floor and sheds for the accommodation of travellers, a wheel wright shop, a blacksmiths' shop, a pump of good water which communicates with a fine dairy, an ice house, a smoke house, and a young orchard of selected fruit trees.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,

one tenth to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof and the remainder in 6, 12, and 18 months in equal instalments with interest from the day of sale, for the payment of which, bonds or notes must be given with good security, and upon the receipt of the purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorised to give a good deed. At the same time, and on the same terms, will be sold a part of a tract of land containing about ACRES, which was sold to the said Nathan Porter by Benjamin Forrest, Esq. The purchase money of this five acres has been paid but a deed was never made.

J BOYLE, Trustee.

MEDICAL PUBLICATION.

THE REGISTER AND LIBRARY OF MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SCIENCE, edited by GRANVILLE SHARP PATTESON, M. D professor of an Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, assisted by James Hagan M D Washington City, published by Duff Green

CONTENTS OF THE RECENT NUMBERS.

No 36. Treatment of Hernia; Ligature of the abdominal aorta; case of poisoning by a venomous seed, with dissection; case of hydrophobia, by Baron Dupuytren; a general bill of mortals within the city of London, and bills of mortality from December 1832, till December 1833; Brodie on diseases of the Joints, concluded.

No. 37 Operation for fistula in ano; the use of sulphur baths in the treatment of diseases; Mr. Riley's portable apparatus for application of sulphurous acid gas; case of spina bifida; Belladonna in obstruction from intussusception; Phillip on minute doses of mercury.

No 38. Observations on the theory of respiration; observations upon ulcerations of the cartilages of joints, and on anchylosis, by Mr. Mayo before the Medico Chirurgical Society; prolapsus of the uterus caused by a tumour; fungus of the bladder; Lithontriptic instruments; Dr. Hannah's improvements; strangulated hernia with perforation of the intestines; scarlatina simulating Rubeola at the commencement; general Ramolisment of the whole cerebral mass; altered state of the lateral lobe in which the lateral ventricle communicated with the internal auditory canal two cases of chronic angina tonsillaries, cured by making incisions in the tonsils; chronic peritonitis, ascites tapped thirty times and cured; efficacy of antimonial powder in neuralgia of the face; colica pictonum successfully treated by sulphate of morphine in large doses amputation of the penis by a new process; varicose veins, successfully treated by the application of caustic issues; Phillip on minute doses of mercury concluded; Blundell's principles and practic of obstetricy, commenced.

No 39. Stimulant treatment of purulent aphthalmia. Pathology and treatment of gastritis, by Wm. Stokes, M. D. Blundell's midwifery, continued.

A glance at the contents of the Register and Library, will satisfy medical gentlemen of the great advantages which it offers. Independent of the matter of the Register, containing the current improvements in medical science, there have been already published in the Library the following new and standard works: Sir Charles Bell on the Nerves; with nine illustrative engravings MacIntosh's Pathology and Practice of Physic. O'Beirne on Infliction. Lawrence on Diseases of the Eye Mayo on Injuries of the Rectum. Blake on Delirium Tremens. Brodies Pathological and Surgical observations on Diseases of the Joints Phillip on the influence of minute doses of mercury Blundell's principles and Practice of Midwifery.

Velpeau's great work on Operative Surgery with notes by Professor Pattison, and an atlas of plates, will succeed Blundell.

These works, exclusive of the Register, would cost upwards of sixty dollars at the book store. One years subscription to the Register and Library, embracing 52 numbers, is ten dollars.

The great advantage which this work affords to Medical Students attending Lectures, and Physicians desirous of enriching their libraries with the standard works of the most eminent authors must be apparent.

The entire work being stereotyped, subscribers will be promptly supplied with the back numbers.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1834. No. 4[illegible].

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
AT THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUBLIC CIRCLE.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Tiger.

THE HUNTER'S SONG.

My gallant charger paws the ground,
Impatient of delays
O'er prairies vast, through forests wild,
Away, my boys—away!
Away, my boys, away we'll ride
By force, flood, and plain—
The snow will fall, the leaves look green
E're we return again

What care we for the wolf's wild howl,
The panther's wailing cry—
Or worse—the piercing savage yell,
That tells the Pawnee nigh!—
That tells the Pawnee nigh! my boys
At midnight's silent hour!—
The hunter's blade, and rifle dread
Will make them feel our power.

We'll watch the deer path in the brake,
When the moon shines clear and bright,
The bear and mountain cat we'll track,
By the burning fores's light—
By the burning forest's light, my boys,
With its crackling melody,
While the dawning day reveals the way
That we galloped joyously.

The sycamore and walnut's shade
Our wassail hall shall be;
The green shall be our resting place—
The blue our canopy;
The blue our canopy, my boys,
While Cynthia's silver ray,
Shall light us to our verdant couch—
So away! my boys, away!

Once the wild tornado's rage—
To meet the lightning's flash—
To see the prairie's fractal blaze,
And hear the cataract's dash!—
And hear the cataract's dash! my boys,
While riding fast and free,
With the sky so blue, and the game in view'
Oh! merry men we'll be

My rifle's at the saddle bow,
My steed's both stout and fleet;—
The snow will fall—the leaves look green
E're here again we meet;
Till here again we meet, my boys,—
To yellow buck-hide clad,
Our oath shall be the forest free,
Our home the trackless West.

J. G.

EXPEDITION OF THE U. S. DRAGOONS TO THE WESTERN PRAIRIES.

From the Arkansas Gazette, Sept. 6.

FORT GIBSON, August 26, 1834.

Dear Sir: Your paper of the 19th inst. received here by mail this evening, contains a [illegible] headed, *'a desperate engagement between the U. S. Dragoons and the Pawnee Indians.'* This publication, you say, is made on the authority of 'a gentleman from Washington county, who derived his information from a young man who was at Fort Gibson, when the Pawnee prisoners were brought in under the escort of a detachment of Dragoons.' Every word of this statement is erroneous; and as I know you will be anxious to correct the error, I hasten to give you a brief account of the 'Western prairie expedition,' by to-morrow morning's mail. I trust that you may have been apprised of the imposition practised upon you, and that it may be corrected in your paper before this reaches you; as much suspense and anxiety will necessarily be produced by the account you have innocently published, among our fellow citizens, who have relatives and friends in the Dragoon regiment, and who are numerous and respectable, in several States of the Union.

There has been no fighting between the Dragoons and the 'Pawnees' or Camanches, or any of the other wild tribes of the prairies; and the first regiment has fulfilled its instructions in a manner which cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the Government. Col. Dodge arrived at this post from his expedition, on the 15th instant, with six companies. The field and staff officers were, Colonel Dodge, commanding; Maj Mason; Lieutenant Hamilton, Adjutant; Surgeon Finlay; and Lieutenant Wheelock, who was attached to the Colonel's staff as journalist. 1st company commanded by Captain Sumner and Lieutenant Boeguin; 2d by Captain Duncan, and Lieutenants Moore and Turnbull; 3d, by Captain Hunter and Sterns; 4th by Capt. Perkins and Lieutenant Davis; 5th, by Capt. Boone, Lieutenant Izzard and Newton, 6th, by Capt. Browne, and Lieutenant Stewards. Col. Dodge brought with him fifteen *Kiowy* Indians, at the head of which is the chief of their tribe—a *Tow-ee ash* chief, with two warriors—a *Waycoah* chief of small band who speak the Tow-ee-ash—and a Spaniard, or half breed, belonging to the Camanche nation, and who has all the habits and speaks the language of that nation. This delegation is now at Fort Gibson, and thus far have been highly gratified with their visit

Lieutenant Colonel Kearney, reached this place yesterday, with his command from the west as Washita, where he had been left in charge of the sick regiment, when Colonel Dodge started from that place for the Pawnee (or Tow-ee-ash) and the Camanche towns. The officers attached to Colonel Kearney's command are Captain Trenor, Lieutenant Edwards, Acting Quarter master, Lieutenant Van Derveer, Acting Commissary; Lieutenants Eastburn, Izzy, Kingsbury, and Bowman and Assistant Surgeon Hales. All the sick in the charge of Colonel Kearney, with the exception of five or six, have been brought in—these are on the way, in waggons and litters. There were 108 men left for duty with Colonel K. and 86 on the sick report. The officers of the regiment left sick at Washita, were Lieutenants Swords, Shamburg, Izzy, Eastburn, and McClure—the latter an excellent and much respected young officer has since died—the others are now at this post, and convalescent, with the exception of Lieutenant Eastburn, who has still a slight fever. Lieutenant Shamburg arrived here several days before the main body of Col K's command, in company with Lieutenant West of the 7th Infantry, who was acting aid-de.camp to General Leavenworth, at the time of the General's death.

Colonel Dodge has invited the chiefs of the several tribes inhabiting the country in the vicinity of this place to meet the delegates of the Tow-ee-ash, Kioway, and Camanche nations, here, on the 1st day of next month. The Indians invited, and who will probably be represented in this council, are the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Senecas, Shawnees Delawares, and Osages. The object is to bring these tribes together under the eye and protection of Government officers—to give them an opportunity of becoming acquainted, and of interchanging, if they will pledges of friendship, preparatory to a future negotiation which may be attempted, for the purpose of establishing a permanent peace among all Indians of this frontier

I think much good may be effected at this council; and that the anxious wishes and expectations of the government upon this interesting subject, will be materially advanced toward consummation. The Pawnees (as they have been called) the Camanches and Kioways, roam over a large extent of the Choctaw country, in their hunting excursions; and it is supposed that some of their towns are within the Choctaw boundary. They have not been on friendly terms with any of the tribes invited to meet them in council; and with the Osages, who also live principally by hunting, they have kept up a continual warfare. Small bands of these tribes meet frequently on the prairies, and their kill each other every opportunity. If this hostile feeling can be allayed by the intercession of our Government now commenced, and friendship understanding be established, between the several roaming bands of the western prairies, in our own Indians, it would be worth more to the United States than would pay all the expenses of the Dragoon regiment since its organization. The Indian territory will soon populate rapidly, and the settlements will extend high up on the Arkansas, Canadian, Washita and Red river.

It was contemplated by General Leavenworth to send a delegation of the Camanches and Pawnee Picts to Washington, should they be found by the Dragoons, and Col Dodge was informed the different times when he requested them to send in the present delegation—but I believe it was now the intention of the Col to send them back to their people under a safe escort, immediately after the Council. I think this is the safest and most judicious course. The transition from wild to civilized haunts, has been sudden, and in seeing Fort Gibson they believe they have seen a civilized world; and they have now just as much upon their minds as they can well bear home and retail to their people

Hereafter, if it is deemed expedient, a delegation, fully representing all tribes, can be procured without difficulty, to visit the Seat of Government. They will now go home loaded with presents, and tell their people long tales of the kindness they have received; and, from present appearances, they will anxiously return their nations within the jurisdiction, and secure the protection of the American Government.

The expedition to the western prairies has been pregnant with excitement, with thrilling interest. I have received much important information from the officers, the publicity of which would be highly gratifying to the public. But as a full journal of the march and all the proceedings of the Indian towns visited by the command, will be forwarded to the War Department by Col. Dodge, and, I presume, be published, I will not attempt to give more than a simple outline of such facts and circumstances as can be compressed within the limits of an ordinary letter, and which may serve to gratify the public, in advance of the full report of this interesting campaign.

The regiment left this place on the 18th of June.—When it reached Fausse Washita, several of the officers and upwards of eighty men were sick and unable to do duty. The command was ordered from Washita to search for the Pawnee Pict and Camanche villages, and Col. Dodge, with two hundred and fifty chosen men, and the best horses, left that post on the 7th of July, with ten days provisions and eighty rounds of cartridges. About 700 miles west of the mouth of Washita, they discovered, from a hill, a party of horsemen, who, by the use of glasses, they ascertained to be Indians. Col. D., with some of the other officers, approached the party, in advance of the command, bearing a white flag, and after some apparent consultation, one of the Indians, with a white flag attached to his spear, came towards the troops at full gallop. He represented himself as a Spaniard, taken by the Camanches when quite young; and the Indians in sight were a party of Camanches, on a hunting excursion; about thirty in number. After some talk with the Spaniard, and assurances of friendship given by Col. D. the parties approached each other and shook hands. The Indians manifested a strong desire to be considered friendly disposed. They said their camp was about two days march from that place, and invited the Colonel to visite it. On the following day all the Camanches left the troops, with the exception of one, who remained to act as guide. Col D. presented him with a gun, with which he appeared delighted. The command reached the Camanche camp on the second day after meeting the first party, and were met about three miles from camp, by about one hundred mounted warriors. They shook hands with the officers, and were very friendly. When the troops came in sight of the camp, an American flag was hoisted by the Indians.

The Camanches are represented as wild, savage looking fellows, armed with bows, well filled quivers, spears, and shields, well mounted, and appeared to be accomplished and daring horsemen. Their camp consisted of about two hundred lodges, made of skins, and having a conical form; and the number of Indians occupying them appeared to be about four hundred. It appears scarcely credible but the officers unite in saying, that the number of horses possessed by this small hunting party, and were grazing in the vicinity of the camp, exceeded three thousand! The principal chief of the nation had been at this camp, and they said he was expected back next day. Col. D. remained for the purpose of seeing the chief, but he did not make his appearance; and on the day following, (18th of July) the Colone resumed his march for the Pawnee Pict (or Tow-ee ash) villages, which he was informed were about sixty miles from the Camanche camp. He at this time had but two days provision *a far his command*, and in the neighbourhood of these numerous bands of Indians, the game was presumed to be very scarce. The probability, therefore, was, that a few days more would reduce the troops to the necessity of killing their horses for subsistence. About six miles from the Camanche camp, Col. D. was compelled to form an encampment for his sick. These he left with a small command under Lieut. Izzard, Lieut. Moore, and Dr. Findlay. The main command now consisted of *one hundred and eighty three* effective men. The country from this camp to the Pawnee or Tow-ee-ash villages is very broken and uneven, numerous high hedges of granite rock, and, as they approached near to the village, the mountains rose to an immense height, and the passes leading to the village, through them, were difficult to find, long and narrow, and would have been a dangerous pass had the Indians contested its possession with the soldiers.

The Pawnee ash or Pawnee Pict village, visited by the Dragoons, is represented as occupying a romantic and beautiful spot. It is situated in a fertile valley, about half a mile in width, on the north bank of a fork of Red river, and in front it is supported by stupendous mountains, composed of ledges of rock, apparently piled promiscuously upon each other, and rising, in some places, to the height of about two thousand feet from the base of the valley. The village consisted of about two hundred lodges, in shape somewhat resembling a cone, generally about thirty feet in diameter, and from twenty five to thirty feet high. They were formed with poles placed firmly in the ground, fastened together at the top, and thatched all over with prairie grass. Comfortable bunks were erected around the inside of the lodges, about three feet from the ground. This town had, at a low estimate, about 200 acres of corn, well cultivated and secured by a rude fence, substantially put up, with poles and bushes. The officers report their corn, beans, melons, squashes, as being very fine; and Col. Dodge informs me that these Indians (the Tow-ee ash or Pawnee Picts,) have more the appearance of being an agricultural people than any Indians he has ever seen, except those acknowledged to be civilized.

Before I mention any of the incidents which occurred at this village, it is proper to say, that Col. Dodge had a Tow-ee-ash and a Kioway girl with him, who were captured by the Osages, and procured for the purpose of accompanying the expedition, before it left this place. He had also small delegations from the Cherokee, Osage, Seneca, and Delaware nations, with him. In approaching the Tow-ee-ash village, from the circumstance of no Indians showing themselves, as is customary on such occasions, the officers were induced to think that they had either abandoned their village or were preparing for a fight, especially as it was known in the village that the troops were advancing. A short distance from the town, however, the command was met by about sixty warriors, headed by an old chief. They appeared much alarmed, begged Col. Dodge frequently not to fire upon their people, and it was with difficulty he could satisfy them of his pacific and friendly disposition. The Pawnee girl was of great service at this crisis. She was immediately recognised by her people, and she lost no time in assuring them of the friendly intentions of the troops, and of the 'kindness she had received at the hands of the Americans.' The troops encamped within a mile of the village, and on the same day most of the officers visited the town, and were received with much kindness and hospitality. They were bountifully supplied with corn and beans, buffalo meat, water melons, and wild plums. Immediately after the arrival of the troops, the Camanches began to come in large numbers into the town.

On the 22d of July, the day after his arrival at the Towayah town, Col. Dodge held a council with the chiefs in their council house. He addressed them in an appropriate manner, assuring them of his friendly feelings, and the desire of the Government to better their condition, and establish peace of their red brethren of this country. He concluded by inquiring for Mr. Abby, the ranger, who was supposed to have been captured by them last year, and demanded the restoration of a little boy by the name of Matthew Wright Martin, who was made captive by them some weeks previously, and was known to be in their possession. The Col. offered to restore to them their lost daughter, whom he had redeemed from the Osages, and brought to her home. The old chief, Weter-ra-shah ro, replied: He said he did not know where Abby was, but the boy was at his village. After some consultation with his people, however, he said Abby was captured by a band of Owax Indians, living south, near St. Antoine, in Mexico, and that they had killed him near their hunting camp, on Red River. This statement was corroborated the next day by the principal Camanche chief, who arrived in the village and had a talk in council with Col. Dodge. There appears therefore, no doubt but that poor Abby had been murdered.

I find that it would exceed the bounds prescribed for this letter, to detail all the occurrences which took place at the various councils held with the several bands of Indians, assembled in this village. The presentation of the two Indian girls to their respective tribes, are represented as being very affecting scenes. And the delivery of little Martin to Col. Dodge was equally interesting. He is the son of Judge Martin, a highly respectable citizen of Miller county, A. T., who was murdered, with one of his servants, some distance from this, while encamped on the prairie, on a hunting excursion, taken for the benefit of his health. The boy is about 8 or 9 years old, and remarkably shrewd and intelligent for his age. When he was first brought into the Indian council house, by order of Col. Dodge, he was quite naked; and he was evidently much alarmed, believing, from the hasty manner in which he was conveyed from a house about two miles distant, that the intention was to kill him.

He was asked by Col. Dodge, before he noticed who was in the house, whether he was not glad to see white people? when he suddenly looked and said again, *are you white people?* The little fellow was overjoyed, when he really found he was once more in the presence of white people—notwithstanding the complexions of the western officers before him, who had been exposed for upwards of forty days to the scorching rays of a vertical sun, in the barren plains of the west, would tend to justify, literally, his first expression of surprise. It appeared that this boy's life was saved by the interposition of a savage warrior—All the rest of the party wished to despatch him. Col. Dodge made this warrior some handsome presents, and gave the boy a pistol to present as a present from himself. The reasons for distinguishing this Indian, by making him these presents, were properly explained, and appeared to be well received.

On the 23d of July, the chiefs came to the Dragoon camp, and held a talk at Col. Dodge's tent. The great Comanche chief, Tow-we-quenah, who had just come into the village, appeared and shook hands with the officers and the friendly Indians who had accompanied the expedition. Like the Towayahs, he said his nation desired to be at peace with the Americans, and all the red men under their protection. He proposed to Col. Dodge to exchange the Kioway girl for a Spanish girl in the possession of his people. But the Colonel replied that he would not sell the girl—he wished to deliver her to her own people without price. About this time the council was disturbed by about thirty Kioway warriors dashing into camp at full gallop, and halted directly in front of the Colonel's tent. The squaws and children, who were present, appeared much alarmed and fled for their village.—These warriors appeared to be much excited, and assumed a menacing attitude at the tent door. It appeared upon inquiry, that a band of Osages had recently massacred a large number of their women and children, in the absence of the warriors, and they now wanted *revenge*.

Col. Dodge immediately addressed them—assured them of his friendly intentions, if they were disposed to be at peace, and that the Osages present had not participated in any outrage committed upon their people. The Kioway warriors, during this talk, generally remained on their horses, and kept their bows and other weapons disposed so as to be ready for instant action. They, however, gradually became pacified, and retired, to meet in council the next day.

On the 24th of July, Colonel Dodge, with his officers met the chiefs of the different tribes in a general council, about two hundred yards from the camp. An old chief, the father of the Kioway girl in possession of our command, addressed the Kioways—said he had spoken with his daughter, and he knew the friendly feelings of the white men who stood before them.—The girl was then presented to her people, who used the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. Many of the chiefs threw their arms around Col. D. and cried like children. The women present all embraced the girl, and exhibited much feeling. All the hostile feeling of the day previous appeared to have vanished, although small parties of the Kioways, well mounted and equipped, had been constantly arriving in the village. The council broke up this day, to select a delegation from the several nations, to accompany the Dragoons to Fort Gibson, and then perhaps, visit the President of the United States at Washington.

The tribes represented at the Tow ee-ash village, were the Camanches, the Kioways, and Towayas. The Camanches are the most numerous tribe, and appear to rove unlicensed over the whole extent of country bordering on the Mexican line, *from Red River to* the Rocky Mountains. They have no permanent villages, but follow the buffalo at all seasons, carrying their lodges with them, and establishing a town wherever they choose to hunt. The Kioways are not so numerous as the Camanches, but they are a more fearless and warlike people. They dress and equip themselves in a style surpassing in richness and elegance all the other Indians of the far West,' and they are large, athletic and fine looking men. They formerly occupied the regions of the Rocky Mountains, and have only been a few years the near neighbours and allies of the Towayahs and Camanches. The Towayahs are the Indians who have been hitherto called by us Pawnee Picts. They are not known by this name to the Camanches or Kioways, and do not recognize it themselves, but answer by the name of Towayah. I am convinced of what I believed for some time, that the Camanche Indians are the most powerful and troubles me on the frontier. There is no tribe called among the Indians Pawnee Picts. Pawnee, I have understood, signifies *wolf*, in the Camanche language—and Pict, from the Latin Pictus is defined in our language 'a person whose body is painted.' The Towayahs (called Pawnee Picts) paint and tattoo their bodies and faces more than any other tribe known in this country. If I had room I might go on and trace the origin of this national name to one of the most powerful tribes in North Britain, in the fifth century. There appeared two distinct tribes at that time, called the Picts and Scots. Historians speculate largely upon the origin of the former name. They have been represented as the race of free Britons beyond the Roman wall, who stained their bodies when going to war, and were called by the Romans 'Painted Men.' But I have not time to pursue this subject.

I will, in another letter, endeavour to describe the appearance of the country over which the Dragoons have passed on their long and tedious march. They saw and heard of mines of immense value, a description of which will be interesting to the public. To give you an idea of the location of the Towayah village, I note its distance from the points known to the geography of the country. It lies nearly west of Fort Gibson about 250 miles; from St. Antoine it is about the same distance, and about 300 miles from Santa Fe.

The Dragoon regiment has not yet been organized since Col Kearney arrived from Washita. Col Dodge and his officers have had a responsible, arduous and fatiguing duty assigned them, which they have performed without shrinking; and they have returned to this place broken down in constitution, and some of them in health, but not in spirits. They are now encamped at various points in the vicinity of Fort Gibson; and as soon as men and horses are sufficiently rested, they will proceed to the stations assigned them for the winter. Colonel Dodge will establish his head quarters at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, with four companies, commanded by Captains Wharton, Hunter, Duncan and Ford. Lieutenant Col. Kearney will be stationed near the mouth of the Des Moines river, with three companies, commanded by Captains Sumner, Boone and Brown. A Major Mason will be stationed near Fort Gibson, with three companies, commanded by Captains Trenor, Bean and Perkins.—The Major has selected a site on the Arkansas river, in the Creek country, about 20 miles above this post. On the last of this month, the companies will be mustered and paid by Major Stuart, the Paymaster, who is now here for that purpose, and I presume they will then make preparations to march to their destined stations.

Captain Ford arrived here from his home, twenty-one days after the regiment had left for the Prairies, and too late to follow. He was ordered by Col. Many, commanding here, to take charge of the Dragoons who were left sick, and he is still here. Captain Wharton, with Lieutenants Lupton and Watson, returned here from their escort of the Santa Fe traders, about four weeks since, and are also here awaiting the general movement of the regiment.—Surgeons Hales and Porter, of the Dragoons, are both sick, and Doctors Wright and *Findlay* are the only physicians now here fit for duty. Dr. Holt is at the post on the Canadian, but an order arrived here from head-quarters by this evening's mail, authorizing Col Many to withdraw the troops from that post, and I believe he will do so.

Yours, respectfully, &c.

S. C. STAMBAUGH.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 28, 1834.

BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION.

MAYOR.

Wards.	*Hunt.*	*Small.*	*Block.*
First,	266	361	1
Second,	299	302	2
Third,	479	322	0
Fourth,	596	500	7
Fifth,	364	481	2
Sixth,	538	411	3
Seventh,	533	500	0
Eighth,	522	296	0
Ninth,	407	486	1
Tenth,	519	244	5
Eleventh,	572	394	2
Twelfth,	573	318	2
Total	5468	4413	23

From the Baltimore Republican.

JACKSON HAIL STORMS.

The accounts of the late elections which are coming in, are of the most cheering kind to the friends of free principles and equal rights; but to the advocates of the Bank and a *moneyed despotism* they operate like hail storms in harvest time. The Bank men were so much elevated by the election in this state, by which they really gained nothing, and we lost nothing, that they appeared to imagine they had accomplished all their desires, and fancied that they beheld the deposites restored, the Bank rechartered, the administration overthrown, and the way laid open to them to enter and distribute the spoils of victory.—But their high blown hopes have bursted under them, and like wanton boys who swim on bladders, are sinking beneath the waters of popular opinion, to rise no more. In Connecticut, where six months ago they had a majority of about 5,600, they have succeeded in electing three members to Congress in the room of three others who had resigned their places, by a majority of about 200; and have every reason to expect a total route at the next election.

But in New Jersey, where they calculated upon a certain triumph, their anticipations were high. The whole Jackson ticket for Congress is elected by an increased majority, and such a majority of the Legislature has been elected as will secure the election of Garret D Wall, a *thorough going Jacksonman*, to the Senate of the United States, in place of Theodore Frelinghuysen. He will have an opportunity of imitating the example of Mr Biddle, and set in his arm chair "calm as a summer's morning," instead of exerting himself to aid the Bank in its efforts to enslave the people and ruin the country.

The six Jacksonmen elected to Congress, are Ptolemon Dickerson, James Parker, Samuel Fowler, Frederick S Steenck, William N Shinn, and Thomas Lee.

In Pennsylvania the power of the Bank has been overthrown. Messrs. Ash, Logan, Hubley, Buchanan, Klingensmith, and Mann, the good friends of the administration and opponents of the Bank, have been elected to Congress in the place of Messrs. Watmough, Bomitz, King, Stewart, Coulter and Burd, who were in favour of the Bank. As far as the returns have been received, the members of Congress who have been elected, with the majorities in favour of each, are

Jackson.		Bank.	
Sutherland,	1456	Ingersoll, }	839
Ash,	1159	Harper, }	
Logan,	603	Potts,	
Hubley,	1178	Heister, }	1500
Wagener,	2800	Darlington, }	
Henderson,		Chalmers,	1199
Fry,	722	Clark,	430
Muhlenburg,	3500	Morris,	501
Beaumont,	935	Denny,	452
Anthony,	2557	McKennon,	
Miller,	220	Banks,	269
Buchanan,	1042		
Klinginsmith,	1419		
Mann,	1000		
Laporte,			
Galbraith,			
Harrison,			

In Georgia, as far as the returns have been received, which embrace 58 counties, the votes show a majority of about 2000 against the Nullifiers and Bank men, as follows:

Union.		*State Rights.*	
Cuffee,	24,323	Beall,	22,233
Grantland,	24,283	Chappell,	22,338
Haynes,	24,397	Daniell,	22,233
Owens,	24,219	Foster,	22,742
Schley,	24,533	Gamble,	22,520
Stanford,	24,178	Gilmer,	22,931
Terrell,	24,260	Lamar,	22,203
Towns,	24,391	Wilde,	22,847
Wayne,	24,372	Newman,	22,134

From the Baltimore Republican.

OHIO.

A few returns have been received from Ohio. Our opponents allege that they have obtained a majority of thirteen hundred in Muskingum county, and we presume it must be correct. The county has always been exceedingly unstable, sometimes giving a majority of three or four hundred on one side and sometimes on the other. Supposing that the statement is correct, the probability is that we have lost a member of Congress, and that Mr. Howell, the Bank candidate, is elected. They allege, also, that Belmont county has gone in their favour and that Mr. Bell, the Bank man, is re-elected. What foundation there may be for the assertion or calculation we are unable to say; but supposing it be correct, they have gained nothing in that district. On the other hand, we have accounts from 18 out of 19 districts in Franklin county, which has usually given about two to one against us; but which now gives us a *small majority*, and Licking county will secure the re-election of Mr. McLene, who was elected two years ago in consequence of two opposition candidates running against him, and upon whose re-election we did not calculate. Mr. Kilgore, a Jackson man, is elected in the Jefferson district; thus rendering it probable that two Jackson men and two Bank men have been elected, so far as the returns have been received.

Since writing the above, accounts have been received which state that Mr. Kenon, Jackson man, is elected in place of Mr. Bell, Bank man. Gen. Thompson, Jacksonian, is elected in Columbiana district. This makes four Jackson men elected to one Bank man, as far as the returns have been received. We have lost one and gained one.

From the New York Evening Post.

NEW JERSEY

Our news from New Jersey fully corroborates the glorious tidings received yesterday. We subjoin a statement of the returns, corrected by the *latest and most authentic* advices. The final official returns may slightly vary the majority, but will make no material difference, and are more likely to increase our majority than diminish it. There can be no sort of question that we have *carried our* entire Congress ticket by a majority of upwards of twelve hundred; and that in the legislature the administration party have a majority of ten in joint ballot. We beg our friends to ponder for a moment on these results, and reflect what glorious testimony they bear to the truth of the great axiom on which are founded the political institutions of this country—the capacity of man for self-government. Let them reflect what arts have been made use of to delude the people, what *threats to intimidate*, what force to coerce them. Let them think for a moment with what wicked industry the United States Senate laboured all last winter to malign the President, to impeach his motives dishonest, his measures *absurd, misconduct despotic*. Let them recall the concerted and simultaneous cry of panic and distress which was sent forth from that ill omened city—the unceasing efforts they made to spread consternation and dismay through the country, to sap the foundations of credit, poison the springs of confidence, arrest the car of commerce, and snatch from it even the hard earned fruits of its toil. Let them reflect, too, how well and constantly these exertions were seconded by a venal press—what force was given to them by the lavished funds of the bank. Let them turn and examine the result of the recent elections, and behold a proof of the virtue, the sagacity, the independence, the patriotism, and steady firmness of the American people, which must exalt them above all Greek, above all Roman fame.

We have been told, repeatedly and exultingly, that Jacksonism—whereby was meant democracy—was utterly extinguished in many of the states, and at best but flickering in the socket even in those where the light yet feebly shone. We have been told that the people, with almost unanimous voice, condemned the removal of the deposites as an unwise measure—as not merely unconstitutional, but an ebullition of disgraceful personal spleen and malevolence. The people have now, in many of the states, spoken for themselves, and given the lie to these calumnious imputations. They have declared their increased admiration of the character of General Jackson, their approbation of his measures, and their deep abhorrence of the Bank and its unprincipled supporters. In every state where an election has taken place the result has shown that the democracy of the country is unshorn of its strength. In Connecticut, in the short period of half a year, three thousand citizens have joined our ranks. In New Jersey since the last contest our majority is increased by nearly a thousand. In Pennsylvania *the democracy were never at* any former period so numerous and animated as now. In short, the spirit of the people is aroused, and aristocracy is about to receive a rebuke which will cause it to hide its diminished head.

The following are the returns from New Jersey:

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

Returns received.

Counties.	Democratic majorities for Congress.	Bank majorities for Congress.	Democratic members of the Legislature.	Bank members of the Legislature.
Bergen,	25		4	
Essex,		1366		6
Sussex,	1812		4	
Morris,	142		5	
Warren,	969		4	
Somerset,	101		4	
Middlesex,		198		5
Hunterdon,	1030		6	
Burlington,		473		6
Monmouth,	130		5	
Gloucester,	120		5	
Salem,		168		4
Cumberland,		228		4
Cape May,		246		2
	3919	2663	37	27
	2663		27	
Maj. on Congress Ticket,	1256		10	Maj. in joint ballot.

From the same.

The Battery yesterday evening was the scene of one of the most brilliant and animating spectacles which that theatre of many a pageant ever presented to the eyes of freemen. On the receipt of the news confirming the tidings of our glorious victory in New Jersey, arrangements were hastily made to exchange a salute from the Battery with our democratic brethren of Jersey city, and let the deep mouthed cannon speak from shore to shore, across the noble river which separates *the sister states*, the joy with which the democracy on either side of its waters hailed the auspicious result. The time when this interesting and imposing ceremonial was carried into effect could not have been better selected. It was just after the sun had sunk from sight behind the rocky hills of that true hearted state, the noble political achievement of which afforded the occasion of the celebration. The booming sound of the first cannon from the Jersey shore hardly reached the ears of the democracy on this side, before the match was applied to the answering piece of artillery, and the loud report, rolling off to the north, mingled with the still reverberating echoes of the other. Thus, a hundred times repeated, did these responsive peals of joy break in upon the stillness of the twilight hour, and convey to ears far distant from the scene of jubilation the triumph which the democracy had achieved. As the dusk of evening deepened over the scene, a bonfire, lighted on the extreme point of Castle Gardien pier, sent a column of bright revolving flames high above the walls of the fortress, and throwing a beautiful illumination on every object for some distance around. The white sails of vessels, as they glided by, were died for a moment with a ruddy glow, and the faces of the vast concourse spontaneously assembled on the Battery were distinctly shown as they turned their looks of pleasure and triumph on the various features of the interesting scene. A corresponding bonfire at Jersey city rose in a bright pyramid at the *scene of the celebration*, and threw its glare far over the sparkling waters of the Hudson. Rocket answered rocket, and shout succeeded shout, and the whole immense multitude joined in the hurras, and filled the air with sounds of their wild and hearty exultation. These rude sounds were followed at intervals by the music of a full band, the martial airs performed by which accorded well with the general feeling. On the salute being completed, the whole concourse, composed of thousands, fell into procession, and with the music at their head, proceeded in triumphal march and with the utmost order through Broadway and Chatham street, to Tammany Hall. The doors of the great Council Chamber were thrown open, the multitude poured through them like a flood, and in less than three minutes the ample chamber was filled to its utmost capacity. The throng of citizens thus spontaneously assembled, immediately proceeded, with the utmost decorum, to *organize themselves into a meeting*, by the appointment of proper officers, and several of their number delivered animated and happy addresses, on subjects pertinent to the occasion which had thus, as with one mind, brought so numerous a body together to the scene of many a democratic triumph. The following brief account of the proceedings has been furnished by the officers of the meeting:

GREAT MEETING.

An immense concourse of Democratic Republican citizens, spontaneously assembled at Tammany Hall, last evening. At 7 o'clock the meeting was called to order and appointed the following gentlemen its officers: SAUL ALLEY, President, Abraham Brower, Jesse Oakley, John Hillyer, P. M. Wetmore, Morgan L. Smith, Mordecai Myers, Chas. A Van Zandt, James Conner, Wm. M'Donald, Amos Palmer, Robt. Smith, Jno P. Dietrich, John L. Graham, Thos. N. Campbell, and Benjamin Ringgold, Vice Presidents.—S. T. Lawrence, Hy L. Patterson, Chas. H. Haswell, E. G. Stacy Thos. Jeff. Smith, Thos. W Wells, James Lawson, Thos Dolan, and John I. Cisco, Esqrs. Secretaries.

During the organization of the meeting, a very large procession arrived from the Battery, after witnessing a grand salute of one hundred guns fired there, in answer to a salute of the same number from Jersey city, in celebration of the *glorious Democratic victory* achieved by the citizens of New Jersey. As they reached the *Old Wigwam*, the procession was most enthusiastically cheered by the concourse which thronged the Great Hall of Democracy, while a band which accompanied them were playing those favourite national airs which have resounded at the victories of former days achieved by the *Jersey Blues*.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by the Hon. Cons. Hardenburgh and Capt. Zabreskie, of New Jersey, Mr. Emmons, R. S. Church, Esq. and Messrs. Price, Governeur, Morrill and others of this city, and their remarks were warmly responded to by the thousands which surrounded them. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the City of New York, congratulate every friend of Republican principles throughout the union on the signal and unparalleled victories achieved in the recent elections of *New Hampshire, Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Georgia*, and at the unprecedented increase of the Democratic Party in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont,

Resolved, That the undivided efforts of the Democracy of New York shall not be wanting to emulate the brilliant example of our republican *friends in other States*, and that in the coming contest we will strive for the first rank in maintaining the great cause and triumph of the People.

Resolved, That the following Committee of two from each Ward be appointed to devise and recommend to a future meeting a plan of arrangements for celebrating the *recent Glorious Democratic Triumph*.

1st Ward, Reuben Withers, Barnabas Bates.
2 do Thomas Dunkin, James Connor.
3 do Wm. Timpson, Philip S. Cronke.
4 do Montgo. Rankin Mor. L. Smith.
5 do Anthony W. Bleecker, Geo. Davis.
6 do Richard Pennell, Geo. D. Strong.
7 do S. C. Tilley, J. J. Bedient.
8 do Ezra S. Connor, Chas. H. Haswell.
9 do Garret Gilbert, John Alwaise.
10 do Stephn Allen, Sm'l. Jones Willis.
11 do T. P. Wallworth, Abm. Hatfield.
12 do Nelson Chase, Jefferson Brown.
13 do Geo. W. Lantz, Alex. Stuart, Jr.
14 do P. M. Wetmore, Wm. F. Piatt.
15 do Wm. Legget, Eli Moore.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and published in all the democratic papers.

Signed, SAUL ALLEY, President.

Abraham Brower,	Jesse Oakley,
John Hillyer,	P. M. Wetmore,
Morgan L. Smith,	Mordecai Myers,
Chas A. Van Zaandt,	James Conner,
Wm. McDonald,	J. P. Dietrich,
Robert Smith,	Thos. N. Campbell,
John L. Graham,	Amos Palmer.

Benjamin Ringgold, Vice Presidents.

S. T. Lawrence,	H. L. Patterson,
C H. Haswell,	E. G. Stacy,
James Lawson,	Thos. Wells,
Thos. Jeff. Smith,	Thos. Dolan.

John J. Cisco, Secretaries.

GLORIOUS NEWS.
DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

"One triumph treads upon another's heels,
So fast they follow."

New Jersey is ours! and Southard and Frelinghuysen may herd with Watmough, Bell, Sprague and the rest of the condemned of the people. After a contest of unexampled severity, New Jersey has declared herself on the side of the administration by electing the whole Congressional ticket by a majority over *twelve hundred!* We have also elected a large majority of the Assembly, and have likewise a majority in the Council.

Gloriously have the Jersey Blues sustained their democratic reputation, and right heartily do we greet them as fellow labourers in the great cause of equality and freedom, for they have had difficulties as great as ours to contend with, and have emerged from the fiery furnace unscathed. Mother Bank may now close her eyes, content with the political death she has inflicted upon all who have laboured to sustain her. Her palace will stand as the *tattle* monument of her vain struggle against *freedom*.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MATTHEWS.

The extraordinary actor appeared this last night for the first time since his 2nd visit to our country. some evil-disposed persons had placarded hand bills about the city during the afternoon, calling on the citizens to drive Matthews off the stage, under the pretext that after his return to England, he had most maliciously ridiculed the American character. The apprehension of disturbance brought perhaps a *still greater crowd* to the theatre, and long before 7 o'clock, the house was filled, notwithstanding the rain, from the doors of the pit up to the Shakespeare gallery. A considerable proportion were ladies, which clearly proved that no hostile sentiments towards Mr. Matthews pervaded the community. All the amateurs and patrons of the drama, critics, literati, and editors of the city, we believe were present. Many who observed Mr. M.'s little table and chair and screen before the drop curtain, and who had never seen him perform, could not explain, what it meant. At length the curtain rose, and Mr. M. entered from the left of the stage, or right of the audience. A most tremendous shout greeted him, and the plaudits, and clapping, and stomping, and cheering and throwing up of hats in the pit, drowned every thing for some seconds. Not a solitary hiss was heard. Mr. Matthews placing himself behind his table, continued bowing and *bowing* deeply affected. Silence being obtained, he addressed the audience from where he stood, in a strain of pure eloquence. He sincerely thanked them for their warm and generous reception of him. It was the most momentous event of his life. On their approbation his whole happiness rested. This night he looked upon as the most critical and important of existence. For it was but a few hours before, he learned he was to be driven from the stage for having held the Americans up to ridicule. It was false—but ever he had said or represented of them, containing nothing he was ashamed of, or that they would condemn nothing to which he had spoken disrespectfully of them either nationally or individually. It had never been published, except in false and garbled extracts. He knew they would not condemn him without a trial; he had come 3000 miles expressly to prove to his friends in England, that the good opinion he entertained of us was not undeserved, and that we could not believe that he was capable of treating them with ingratitude. Was it possible if he was guilty, that he would have thus come here to face them? No. I am not acting now, said Mr. M with exquisitive feeling, which had an electric effect. The most tremendous applause followed this speech, and the play proceeded. It is unnecessary to say, that his acting was the same rich treat of exquisite humor, under a succession of remarkable, some of them almost supernatural, transformation—more perfect even than when here before. His voice perhaps is not quite so vigorous. The Police Court: and the Old Epicure in bed, were admirable. Also his Mons Tomson. After the latter he was called out, and repeating what he had said on his first entrance, added that to prove that he had not done injustice or been ungrateful to us, he would, with their permission, take occasion hereafter to enact before them his whole 'Trip to America,' verbatim et literatim, and abide the issue of their verdict.—*N. Y. Star.*

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.
DREADFUL CALAMITY.

The steam boat Fairy Queen, arrived at this port last evening brings most melancholy intelligence from the steam boat Banner. This boat burst her boiler near a place called the Devil's Island, on Tuesday last, by which accident five persons lost their lives and thirteen others were wounded. The bow of the boat, (a letter states) was very much shattered—every thing torn away—The boiler deck gone, and the boiler which burst overboard. It was with difficulty that the boat was kept from sinking, and equally hard to keep her from burning up. She was at last got ashore, and a short time afterwards the Fairy Queen came up, rendered all the assistance in her power, took on board all the passengers, landed the wounded at Cape Girardeau, and brought the others to this port. We understand that the Banner stopped her engines for a moment only, to repair some part of its gear, again started, and the fatal accident happened.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, as far as could be ascertained. [illegible] Byrne, a Dunkard, passenger from Dubois county, O. on his way to Jonesboro', Ill. to purchase land, so badly scalded as to render it useless to remove him, no doubt dead; Jacob Stone, a boy of 15 years of age, killed; B. Bald who came on board at America, from the Harry Hill, missing, supposed to be drowned, one of the firemen drowned; a Mr. Schæffner, of Baltimore, badly scalded; Mr. Merrill, of Washington city, do, Capt. Evans do. John Cable, engineer; do. Thomas Perry, fireman, do; George Bowtell, engineer, do; Theophilus Merkle, do; a Mr. Smith, of Cape Girardeau, do; Mr. Johnson, of Alton, struck by something in the forehead, Henry Landon, sailor, jaw broke; H. C. Lewis, carpenter, shoulder broke; Sam ——, sailor, thigh broke and otherwise injured: William ——, slightly scalded, and another passenger, name unknown, do. Besides these, there are three or four others slightly scalded. The dead were buried at Cape Girardeau, and the sufferers provided with medical and other attendance.

A CARD.

We the *undersigned* passengers on board the Steam Boat Banner, which unfortunately burst her boiler while on her way *from* Louisville to St. Louis feel it due to Capt. Evans to exonerate him of all blame, in regard to the accident, and to make this public expression of our admiration of him as a commander and a gentleman, not only *before*, but after the unfortunate event; for although seriously injured, his exertions, together with those of the rest of the officers, in landing the boat, and saving the passengers, were of the most untiring character and in the highest degree praiseworthy. We would also embrace this opportunity to express in behalf of the sufferers and ourselves, our sincere thanks and obligations to the captain, officers and *crew of the steamer' Fairy Queen*, for the timely aid afforded them in taking the wounded to Cape Girardeau, and for their indefatigable exertions to mitigate the sufferings of their unfortunate fellow beings.

JOS. READHEAD,
O D. FILLEY,
B J GARLAND, Virginia.
G. F FILLEY,
D. W. C. NARY,
W. S. GRIMES,
EDW. L. PEARSON.

St. Louis, Oct. 2d, 1834.

Consecration of the French Church at [illegible] York.

The beautiful and costly edifice recently erected at the intersection of Franklin and Church street for the French Protestant Episcopal Church Du St. Esprit, was consecrated by the Right Rev. B. T Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of New York, on Thursday the 9th inst.

The instrument of donation was presented to the Bishop by John Pintard, Esq. and was read by the Rev. Antoine Verren, Rector of the Church, and a translation of it was read by the Rev. E. L. Hawks. M. D. Rector of St. Thomas Church, New York. The sentence of consecration was read by the Rev. James Milnor, D D. Rector of St. George's Church, New York, and a translation of it by the Rector of the Church de St. Esprit.

Divine service was performed in the French language by the Rev A. Henderson, Minister of the Swedish Churches in Pennsylvania, the lessons being read by the Rev. L. P. Bayard, Rector of St. Clement's Church, New York. The sermon was presented also in the French language by the Rector of the Church.

MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 27th contains the following items gleaned from files of the Vera Cruz Censor down to the 13th inst. received by the Mary & Frances. We notice a few things as they occur.

Dr. Jose Maria Guerre, the 'most illustrious diocesm of Yucatan and Tabasco,' has been just received with distinguished honors in Mexico. He is afterwards styled a 'prelate,' and the highest panegerics are pronounced upon him.

We see a notice of a national lottery in favour of the *sanctuary of the Virgin of Guadalupa*, in which there are two hundred and fifty-eight prizes of six thousand eight hundred and forty four dollars.

An essay in the last Censor says:—'But the Executive power cannot be put in exercise by the same person in whom it resides, unless he transmits it.' It is happy for the human race, that one man cannot command all. It is observable in history that despotic monarchies owed their origin to men of extraordinary talent, who surpassing the vulgar *limits of human activity*, have had a faculty for governing much by themselves. Unfortunately is liberty in that country where Alexanders, Cæsars and Napoleons succeed!

The writer then treats of the neutral rights and concessions which under a constitutional system must take place between the monarch and *ministry*.

In the Censor of the 12th is a representation from the state of Jalisco, requesting the president to alter the system. The petitioners aver, that under the name of a federal government, certain rulers *have* wielded more power than monarchs of Europe or even Asia! And among these absolute despots they designate "Gomez Farias, Vicente Romero, Salgado, Tamos," &c! One truth they do assert, 'that constitutional *forms* are [illegible]

when they lack vigor, and [illegible] dead that should animate [illegible] rogues, they say have destroyed [illegible] tution, and things must be re[illegible]

The writers have also had [illegible] the nullity and expenses of [illegible] ments, one day enacting laws [illegible] nulling them. [Hence we [illegible] confederation is not fit for [illegible] vernment directly is necessary [illegible] visible.]

The state of Mexico proper, [illegible] convened August 25, has been [illegible] the 'plan of Cuernavaca,' vi[illegible] Anna, &c. So has Vera Cruz [illegible] towards tranquility; enough [illegible] people unprepared for liberty [illegible]

There is nothing commercial [illegible] pers except a notice of inland [illegible] of the value of shares in min[illegible]

Immediate relief of the Tooth-ache.

An observer, that the application of nitric acid to a carious tooth [illegible] immediate relief of tooth ache [illegible] without producing the slightest [illegible] cid must be applied to every [illegible] cared surface, and care taken [illegible] to touch the gum, cheek, lips, [illegible] mouth should be washed after [illegible] with tepid water. It is much [illegible] the teeth in the lower than [illegible] but I have never known a single [illegible] which the acid was fairly tried [illegible] ly applied to the decayed [illegible] procuring almost immediate [illegible] out any pain. When the upper [illegible] removed, it is very difficult to [illegible] in a small opening; and this is [illegible] fore. The remedy may be employed [illegible] viate the patient—even [illegible] al and Surgical Journal.

JUDGE DUVAL

We regret to learn that Judge [illegible] the Supreme Court of the United [illegible] determined to resign his office [illegible] only not take his seat on the [illegible] The reason is the growing infirmities [illegible] which, though they do not disqualify [illegible] the opinion of others, for the [illegible] duties of his high office, do, in [illegible] no, render the determination [illegible] he has arrived. The Hon. [illegible] aged man, having been Secretary [illegible] Committee of Safety in Maryland [illegible] ing. The great patriarch of [illegible] however of equal or greater [illegible] joins his physical and mental [illegible] vigor.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FOREIGN

FROM EUROPE

By the packet ship Havre, [illegible] York, Havre papers to Sept. [illegible] to the evening of the 9th, we [illegible] The money market of London [illegible] ga noval feature.—an expedition [illegible] India. Such an occurrence [illegible] Sept. 11th, has not happened [illegible] teen years though persons [illegible] e monetary transactions have [illegible] pastors have for some months [illegible] anticipate such a result.

The news from Spain continues [illegible] the Queen. Don Carlos' [illegible] lling to pieces.

On the 6th September, the [illegible] e folders of Spanish *Rente* [illegible] loud, to deliver to the King [illegible] red upon by that body, [illegible] rms:

ST.—Twenty thousand [illegible] ring an interest in the Spanish [illegible] cted to despair by the [illegible] y are threatened, come with [illegible] their situation and wishes [illegible] jesty. The law of honour [illegible] viduals ought to be the rule [illegible] government has no more right [illegible] ecure individual to fail in [illegible] w then can it be conceived [illegible] days of a new Government [illegible] surrounded by the wealth [illegible] ted to its necessities, its Minister [illegible] propose a national bankruptcy [illegible] t the enemy—of the foreigners [illegible] spoils, or the nation which [illegible] ment? If Spain believes that [illegible] complaint against the present [illegible] se financial operations, let [illegible] ecks against them! The [illegible] tice upon them. Because [illegible] ved, has one thereby a right [illegible] rs? Sire—when you put [illegible] le Treaty, we imagined [illegible] a consolidation of our rights [illegible] as we thought that there [illegible] ceforth enter with security [illegible] rational system of Government [illegible] th of which constitutes the [illegible] ld foresee that a Government [illegible] ace, would take upon itself [illegible] ing Frenchmen? Sire!—[illegible] defence! Your support [illegible] from a frightful disaster [illegible] an act of grace,—we shall [illegible] of benevolence. We [illegible] found respect, Sire, your [illegible] able and obedient, and [illegible] re follow 3,000 signatures [illegible] presenting this petition [illegible] behalf of the Committee [illegible] ss to the King, who in [illegible] e that the plan of the [illegible] reno) would be modified [illegible] Majesty's Ambassador [illegible] rgetic representations [illegible] ch he was seconded by [illegible] or.

A most violent storm from [illegible] fled Padua on the 2[illegible] ges were of a size beyond [illegible] tion of the oldest inhabitant [illegible] half an hour the town [illegible] surrounding country [illegible] tation.

The Turkish Court Journal [illegible]

when they lack vigor, and the principle is dead that should animate them.' Demagogues, they say have destroyed the constitution, and things must be renewed.

The writers have also hard reflections on the nullity and expenses of state governments, one day enacting laws, another annulling them.' [Hence we may infer, that a confederation is not fit for Mexico, but a government direct is necessary, one and indivisible.]

The state of Mexico proper, whose congress convened August 25, has heartily assented to the 'plan of Cuernavaca,' viz that of Santa Anna, &c. So has Vera Cruz. Matters tend towards tranquility; enough perhaps for a people unprepared for liberty.

There is nothing commercial in these papers except a notice of inland exchange, and of the value of shares in mines.

Immediate relief of the Toothache.—Dr. Ryan observes, that the application of the pure nitric acid to a carious tooth procures almost immediate relief of tooth ache and faceache, without producing the slightest pain. The acid must be applied to every part of the decayed surface, and care taken not to suffer it to touch the gum, cheek, lips, or apparel The mouth should be washed after the application with tepid water. It is much easier to touch the teeth in the lower than the upper jaw; but I have never known a single instance in which the acid was fairly tried and completely applied to the decayed surface, without procuring almost immediate relief, and without any pain. When the upper teeth are decayed, it is very difficult to touch the nerve in a small opening; and this is the cause of failure. The remedy may be employed, however delicate the patient—even chuldren.—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

JUDGE DUVALL.

We regret to learn that Judge Duvall, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has determined to resign his office, and will probably not take his seat on the bench again. The reason is the growing infirmities of age, which, though they do not disqualify him, in the opinion of others, for the discharge of the duties of his high office, do, in his own opinion, render the determination proper, to which he has arrived. The Hon. Judge is a very aged man, having been Secretary of the First Committee of safety in Maryland, sixty years ago. The great patriarch of the Court is however of equal or greater age, and still retains his physical and mental energies in full vigor.—*N. Y. Com, Adv.*

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Havre, arrived at New York, Havre papers to Sept. 10th, and Paris of the evening of the 9th, were received.

The money market of London was exhibiting a noval feature—an exportation of gold to India Such an occurrence, says the Times of Sept. 11th, has not happened for twelve or thirteen years though persons conversant with the monetary transactions between the two countries have for some months past, been led to anticipate such a result.

The news from Spain continues favourable to the Queen. Don Carlos' army is rapidly falling to pieces.

On the 6th September, the Committee of the holders of Spanish *Rentes*, went to St. Cloud, to deliver to the King the petition agreed upon by that body, in the following terms:

"Sire!—Twenty thousand French families having an interest in the Spanish Funds, reduced to despair by the ruin with which they are threatened, come with confidence to lay their situation and wishes before your Majesty. The law of honour which governs individuals ought to be the rule of states also. No government has no more right than the most obscure individual to fail in observance of it How then can it be conceived that the earliest days of a new Government while in peace, and surrounded by the wealth of Europe offered to its necessities, its Ministers venture to propose a national bankruptcy? Of whom is the enemy—of the foreigners whom it spoils, or the nation which it wishes to disarm? If Spain believes that she has grounds of complaint against the primary agents of these financial operations, let her direct her attacks against them! The tribunals will do justice upon them. Because one has been deceived, has one thereby a right to deceive others? Sire—when you published the Quadruple Treaty, we imagined that it amounted to a consolidation of our rights, and the more so as we thought that thereby Spain might henceforth enter with security upon that Constitutional system of Government, the good faith of which constitutes its power; who then could foresee that a Government allied to France, would take upon itself the task of insulting Frenchmen? Sire!—Be our refuge and defence! Your support alone can save us from a frightful disaster. We implore it as an act of grace,—we shall receive it as an act of benevolence. We are with the most profound respect, Sire, your Majesty's most humble and obedient, and faithful servants.'—(To these follow 3,000 signatures.)

In presenting this petition, Mr. Canteux, on behalf of the Committee, made a short address to the King, who in reply expressed his hope that the plan of the Spanish Minister (Mignano) would be modified, and stated that his Majesty's Ambassador had made some energetic representations on the subject, in which he was seconded by the British Ambassador.

A most violent storm from the south west visited Padua on the 27th ult. The hail stones were of a size beyond any in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, and in less than half an hour the town and the whole of the surrounding country was one scene of desolation.

The Turkish Court Journal, which had been suspended for several months, has again appeared—The number of the 2d of August contains particulars of the capture and execution of Kedri, one of the Legistan rebels.

MADRID, Aug. 30

The Chamber of Proceres has this day been engaged on the Report of the committee, relative to Don Carlos, which was read by M. Garcia Herreros. It contains, first, an enumeration of all the facts stated in the Ministerial Report, concluding with a literal copy of the phrase, which says—'*An Infante is not at liberty to disobey his King.*' The Report then adds, that the rights and property of the Pretender are a *mayorahgo*, and consequently that legal chastisement ought to be inflicted. It also declares that the return of Don Carlos into Spain is not an act of personal bravery, but that he had only yielded himself up to the intrigues of the Tories and of the French Carlists. The committee concludes by declaring that this Prince and all the members of his family had forfeited their right to the crown of Spain by his having made an attempt against the rights of the legitimate Queen Isabella II. It consequently proposes that the chamber should vote the exclusion of Don Carlos and the whole of his family.

BARCELONA, Aug. 29.

The cholera continues its ravages in Catalonia At Tarragona, the daily mortality is from 30 to 40. It is surrounded by a cordon within cannon-shot of the town. The diligences from the South no longer run. Private letters from Valencia, which for want of diligences come by express, and, after long lapses of time, contain very affecting accounts from this great town. Emigration had already reduced the inhabitants to 5 000, when the cholera broke out, and, in its first rage, carried off between 400 and 500 persons. On the 18th there were 192 deaths, on the 19th there were 167, on the 20th 177, on the 21st 194, and on the 22nd 217.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 13th ult. confirm the news that Ibrahim Pacha has obtained great advantages over the Syrian insurgents. They moreover state other victories have been gained by the Egyptian troops, which must speedily put an end to the insurrectionary spirit of the revolted districts.—The warlike ardor of the Sultan has entirely subsided, and he doubtless feels that the foreign diplomatists were right in advising him not to meddle with the Syrian affair. It is deserving of notice that the Turkish Ambassadors are on their routes to Paris and London.

OBITUARY.

Communicated

Died, on the morning of Sunday the 19th, SALLY, the only daughter of Thomas Duckett, Esquire, of this city.

To the afflicted parents of this interesting child, the language of consolation, it is believed, may not be addressed in vain, though their hearts are now bleeding over the destruction of the fondly cherished hopes, whose early promise could not have failed to inspire.

That frail humanity should not weep over the grave of a loved one, thus torn away in the morning of life, is scarcely to be desired. But how comforting the assurance, that the event which agonizes our hearts, is to her the warrant of perpetual happiness That whilst the tear of parental anguish is bedewing her early grave, the winged messengers of angelic love, are transporting her spotless spirit to the mansions of that blessed Redeemer, who said, 'of such are the Kingdom of Heaven."

"As sweet the flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was the infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away" J.

Died on Sunday morning, at half past eleven o'clock, the Right Rev. JAMES WHITFIELD, Archbishop of Baltimore. In the loss of this most amiable and highly respected prelate, the members of the Roman Catholic Church, in the diocese, over which he has for some years presided, have been deprived of a Pastor to whom they were bound by the strictest ties of religion, and whose paternal care of the flock, which had been committed to his charge, had caused him to be regarded with sentiments of the most profound love and respect. His suavity of manners and meekness of deportment had, we believe, procured for him the kind regard of all who knew him, without distinction of sect, which caused him to be esteemed a worthy successor of the distinguished and much lamented divine to whose high dignity he succeeded some years since.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of St Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Bennett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 9th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Given under my hand this 16th day of October 1834.

MARCELLUS SIMPSON, Adm'r

Oct. 23

CONVENTION OF THE
FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

THE Commissioners, Trustees and Teachers of Primary Schools, and all who desire to promote the general dissemination of useful knowledge, are respectfully solicited to attend the Convention of the friends of Education, to be held in Annapolis, on WEDNESDAY, the 29 h day of October. A committee from the friends of Education in Baltimore will attend. Much interesting information will be communicated to the Convention, and efforts will be made to establish a County Lyceum, for the purpose of improving the condition of our public schools; &c.

Oct. 4—tm.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
Merchant Tailor.

HAS just received a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, very superior in quality, and variety in colours: all of which he is determined to sell low. His shop is kept in the house of Washington G. Tuck, Esq. next door to Messrs. Hart & Franklin's store. He will make up work at the shortest notice, and in the best and most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to encourage him will do well to call on him.

Oct. 25.

$12,000 CAPITAL

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.

Class No. 14, for 1834.

Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.

To draw at Alexandria, Va. Saturday. Oct. 25, 1834.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of		$2,000
1 prize of		5,000
1 prize of		3,000
1 prize of		2,500
1 prize of		1,322
1 prize of		1,000
1 prize of		800
1 prize of		700
10 prizes of		500
10 prizes of		400
10 prizes of		350
10 prizes of		300
10 prizes of		250
10 prizes of		200
20 prizes of		150
20 prizes of		125
52 prizes of		100
60 prizes of		80
63 prizes of		50
63 prizes of		40
63 prizes of		35
126 prizes of		30
126 prizes of		25
126 prizes of		20
126 prizes of		18
3,465 prizes of		15
1,953 prizes of	(1st drawn number)	8
5,906 prizes of	(2d or 3d drawn no.)	7
5,859 prizes of	(4th, 5th or 6th drawn)	6
11,718 prizes of	(7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, or 12th.)	5

27,814 Prizes, amounting to $270,100

Tickets $3—Halves $1 50—Quarters 1 25.

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

(Cognon Street, Annapolis.)

Oct. 3 d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Upton D Welch, at suit of James Sykes, Christian Capito, Reuben Winfield Joshua Dryden, and Dennison and Kyle I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest property, claim and demand, both at law and equity, of said Upton D Welch, of in and to all those tracts or parts of tracts of land and premises, called the Last Shift, Shipley's Search, Shipley's Contention, one other tract, called a Form in a better Shape, containing in the whole three hundred and thirteen acres of land, more or less, being the land and premises at present occupied by Upton D. Welch, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, near Sykesville, also one other tract of land, called John's Last Shift, containing two hundred acres of land more or less, and one other tract called, Lot No 2, containing one hundred and ninety acres of land, more or less, also the following Negroes, one Negro man by the name Solomon, one ditto woman named Nan, one ditto woman Rachel, and her two Children Joseph and Thomas, also sundry Stock, Horses, Cattle, and a number of Hogs, Furniture Utensils, among which is an excellent Waggon and Gears and on Monday the 10th day of November, at the residence of the said Upton D. Welch, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or such part thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, Terms CASH.

2 R. WELCH, of Ben,
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will expose to Public Sale on SATURDAY the 25th October, inst. at the late dwelling of Thomas Tydings, deceased, in London Town, the personal property of the deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture of various descriptions, one Scow calculated for lading vessels, &c. with wood; also a parcel of Lumber, Plank, Scantling, &c. one large Fowling Piece, and one small Gun; also one Milch Cow, and sundry Shoats, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms CASH.

2 SARAH TYDINGS, Adm'r.
of Thomas Tydings.

IN CHANCERY.

October 20, 1834.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of James Walker, as made and reported by Gerard N. Causin, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 3d day of December next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 3d day of November next in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

The report states the amount of sales to be $8251.

3 True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools will meet, as usual, on the second day of the October Term of A. A. County Court. It is important that the commissioners in their annual report to the Legislature, should give a full and satisfactory statement of the condition of the Schools, and of the operation of the Primary School system in this county; and to enable them to do this, it is necessary that the Trustees of the several districts should make full and uniform reports of the condition of their schools. In order that such satisfactory information may be obtained, printed reports are provided, which the trustees, who are not already supplied, may procure on application to the secretary. The trustees are requested to return these reports to the subscriber, at as early a day, after the 1st October, as practicable. Much unnecessary trouble and delay may thus be avoided. If sent by mail the postage must be paid.

8 JNO. RIDOUT. Secretary.

Aug. 9—10ct. R

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, the FRAMED HOUSE situate in Church Street, in the city of Annapolis, one door above Mr. Richard R. Goodwin's Shoe store. The above House is a good stand for business of any kind, and will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises by Mr. Thomas G. Waters, who will also make known the terms of sale. Should this property not be disposed of at private sale, before Wednesday the 5th day of November next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, at 11 o'clock, at the premises.

Sept. 18. 6 THOMAS R. BEARD.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody as a Runaway on the 28th August 1834, A negro Man who calls himself John Gross, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Washington of St. Mary's county; said fellow is about five feet six inches high, of a yellowish complexion, bushy head of hair, no perceivable flesh marks; his clothing consists of Ozenburg shirt and trowsers, old shoes, and hat much worn; he has also other old clothing, and produces a pass, which no doubt is forged. His owner is requested to pay charges and take him from jail, he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

Sept. 1834.

In St. Mary's County Court as a Court of Equity.

Charles Nuthall and Margaret Bear
vs.
Clement Dorsey and Vernon Dorsey,

ORDERED, this twenty fourth day of September 1834, that the sale of the negro man David decreased to be sold in the case of Charles Nuthall and Margaret Bear, against Clement Dorsey and Vernon Dorsey, made and reported by John Greenwell, of Philip Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the first Monday of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some news paper published at Annapolis once a week for three successive weeks before the twenty fourth day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be one hundred and fifty-five dollars

John Stephen.

True copy, Jas. Harris, Clk.
St. Mary's Cty Court.

October 2.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honourable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent
of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Court st.
Boston, July 17.

*** Editors throughout the United States who will give the above Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers, shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

WANTED.

A COLOURED WOMAN as a cook, and to do the washing and ironing in a small family in the country, to hire by the year. Inquire of the editor.

NEW IMPORTATION.
GEORGE McNEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received a LARGE & HANDSOME assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTING, all of the latest importation and style, which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine.

ALSO:

A supply of GLOVES, STOCKS, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, SILK HOSE, &c.

Octo. 2. 1834. 3

PROPOSALS

TO REPUBLISH THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN AND WESTMINSTER

QUARTERLY REVIEWS,

FOR $8 PER ANNUM.

THE above Journals are already so well known to the public, that little need be said of their respective merits

The well sustained reputation of the London Quarterly, not only as an able defender of Tory principles, and the old order of things, but as the wittiest and most entertaining of Reviews, will always command the attention of the literary and scientific.

The Edinburgh, celebrated for the vigor, learning and acuteness which its articles display, conducted by some of the principal literary men of the modern Athens, is an equally powerful champion of the moderate Reform party.

The Foreign Quarterly occupies a neutral ground in Politics, and is devoted to continental literature.

The Westminster is but little known in this country It may be considered as the advocate of the Radicals, and the mouth piece of Benthamism. It represents the principles of a party already numerous in England, and fast increasing in the United States.

The numbers will be put to press immediately after they shall be received from Europe; and will contain the entire matter of the above works; making four annual volumes of upwards of six hundred pages.

They will be executed in as good style, and be printed in a shape but little differing from that of the European editions.

The price will be $8 per annum, payable three months after the delivery of the first number. The English copies cannot be had for less than $30. Of the three at present republished, two of them alone cost $10.

Any individual procuring four subscribers, and remitting $30 on the receipt of the first Number, will be allowed an additional copy.

☞ Subscription papers to be returned, and all communications to be addressed, post paid, to Theodore Foster, Albany. N. Y.

Subscriptions received at this office.

Sept. 18

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, Sept. 30, 1834

James M. Boyd,
David M. Brogden,
Walter B. Brooke,
A. Betton,

Jno. McConnell,
James Cortney,
Thomas Cresap,
David Collicin,

Edward Dubois (39)
Charles Dorsey,
James Dixon,

John Ennis,

Mr Goodden,
Jno C. Groome,
Saml. Gamble,

Richard Hall, (2)
Dr Wm. Hammond,
Mary Haship,
Miss S. W Hudson,
Ellen Harper,

James Iglehart,
Abel Joice?
Eliza Ann Jackson,

Rebecca Knighton,
Richard Knighton,

Rev. Wm. O. Lumsden,
Jno Leadenham,
Jona H. Lawrence,

Mrs. Ann Miller,
Saml. Morriss,
Henrietta Morgan,

William O'Hara.

James Parrit,
Jas. A. Pearce,
T W. Packton,
William Price,

Thos. Robison,
Mr. Ridgely,
George W Robinson,

John Sewell,
Jos. N. Stocket,
David Stewart,
Mary Steuart,
James Sheridan,
Rachel Stallings,
Carey Southcomb,

James Tailor,
Nathan Tenard,
John Turbett,
Thos Tolings,
John Trail,
Matthew Talbot,

Thos. G Waters,
Rebecca Waters,
Gideon White (2)
Jno W Whittington,
Jno. Whittington,
Ansel Watrous,

McClintoch Young.

B
Danl. Brogden,
Gerome C. Berry,
Thos Bullymore,
William Bond,

C
John Collings,
Dr Jas. Creston,
J. Mason Campoell, (2)

D
Harriett H. Duckett,
Catherine Duvall,
Elizabeth Dawes.

E
Chas Wm Eldridge?

G
Jno M Gordon,
Mrs Mary Green.

H
C A Harris,
Mrs Wm. Howard,
Jno W Hamilton,
Edward Hopkins,
Henrietta M. Hall.

I J
Augustus Jenkins,
Lewis Jones

K
Nicholas Kebbe.

L
R C. Long,
William Leg,
Bill Lane.

M
Jno. McDermart,
Gilbert Murdoch (8)
Grafton Munroe (3)

O

P
Thos. N Pindle,
President Temp. Society,
Elizer Possit,
Elizabeth Pindle.

R
Henry Robertson,
J. Rice.

S
Archibald Shipley,
Mrs Simmons,
Jutson Steuard,
Wm. W. Seeders (2)
Capt. George Smith,
Herr. J Spengler.

T
Ellen Thompson,
John Tratheway,
Nathan Tenon,
Rd Tydings,
Mary Tydings.

W
Clement Weedes,
James White,
Nathaniel Warfield,
Jno. Watkins, Alma House,
Benj. Wintroom,
Rt. Welch of Ben.

Y

RICHARD J. CABB, P. M.

☞ Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

Oct. 2.—6w

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

1st. *Insurance on Lives.*
2d. *Purchase and Sale of Annuities.*
3d. *Receiving Endowments.*
4th. *Receiving Money in Trust.*
5th. *The Management of Trust Estates.*

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28.

BASIL SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black, Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Russia Raven; Brown, double milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHS.

AND ALSO

CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Z gzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.

Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, Cashmire & Foilinette

VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS, COLLARS and

ORIENTAL DRESSING GOWNS

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

For Sale at the American Farmer Establishment, No. 10. S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favourable terms as can be afforded by any dealers in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grape vines, shrubberry, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order, from the best sources including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent also,

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufactories in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine wooled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as wild turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, ganders and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of the choice breeds, (and no other,) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the book stores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all article wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

☞ And though last in order, here, yet first of importance to every filler of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them the Seeds of Knowledge in their vocations, 'fresh and genuine,' having been carefully gathered from the field of Experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers, and labelled 'THE FARMER AND GARDENER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER; and dispensed from the Printing Press of the establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at $5 a year payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late American Farmer, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An 'Extra' number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

THE SACRED CLASSICS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR
CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

With an original introductory essay to each author Edited by RICHARD COTTERMOLE, B. D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPÆDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.

PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

On the 1st of January, 1834, will be published Vol. I: of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:
With an original Introductory Essay to each Author,
EDITED BY
THE Rev. RICH'D. CATTERMOLE, B. D.
AND
THE Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

NO other country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation; while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has, thro' a variety of circumstances, been happily prevented from degenerating into the harshness of sectarianism; and thus the whole series of our 'Sacred Classics,' is a well of truth and consolation, as open to the general reader as to the most learned student.

It is intended to comprise in this collection, the best works of all the most celebrated writers, whose labours have been devoted to the principles and practical enforcement of the practice of revealed truth, whether in their expositions of the immortal interests of individuals, or to the order and well being of society. Treatises on the Doctrines, Morality, and Evidences of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Sermons of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

To the productions of each author, or to each separate production, as the case may seem to require, will be prefixed an Introductory Essay, pointing out their characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprehending a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in undertaking 'THE CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY,' to present the collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every vicissitude of life.

The work will be handsomely printed in Foolscap 8 vo. on good paper, cold-pressed, neatly bound in Morocco Cloth, lettered; and published (in Volumes of about 400 pages each) on the first day of every month.

Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence:

Forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

The following names of Authors whose works are intended for publication, is submitted in evidence of the impartiality of the selection:—

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Cudworth, Thomas A. Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenelon, Doddridge, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Jortin, Farindon, Horsley, Hale, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Chillingworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Romaine, Waterland, Whichcote, Balguy, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whithy, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merrick, &c. &c.

Vol. I. (to be published on the 1st of January,) will contain

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Richard Cottermole, B. D.

Vol. II. (to be published on the 1st of February) will contain

CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—with Notes, and an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M. A

Vol. III. (to be published on the 1st of March) will contain

BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION, UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye Smith, D. D.

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Piccadilly. Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court; D. A. Talboys, Oxford: J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge: Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh: and J. Cumming, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834

The English copy will cost, in England, about ten dollars. We propose to issue the American edition, under the superintendence of a learned American clergyman, in weekly numbers, on a single sheet of superfine paper, giving ninety-six large, 12 mo. pages, to be folded and stitched, and covered with strong envelope paper, at the rate of five dollars per annum.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a quantity of OAK AND PINE WOOD, about five hundred cords, of excellent quality, and in good order for market. The Oak wood is of superior quality, as also the pine, about an equal quantity of each; it lays adjacent to South river, a short distance to an excellent landing. Any person desirous of purchasing can know the terms by addressing a letter to me, at Doughoregan Manor, Anne-Arundel county, or by application to R. Welch, of Ben. in the city of Annapolis, who will shew the wood to any person desirous of purchasing.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Sept 27, 1834

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass; written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.: by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Bertrane's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but $2 50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at $3 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the 28th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order.

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Sept. 27.—tm

FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

May 29.

NOTICE

I WILL sell my Farm on South River, a Private Sale. It contains upwards of a

THOUSAND ACRES.

and possesses more advantages than most farms. Any information which may be required will be afforded to those who will call upon me at my residence in this city, or on H. H. Harwood, Esq. at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

☞ The Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Jan. 23.

The Editors of the Baltimore Gazette, and American Farmer, will insert the above once a week until otherwise required.

CASH IN MARKET,

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 10 to 30 years of age. I will give more for that number of slaves than any other Purchaser in the market, or that may come. All communications will be promptly attended to if left at James Hunter's Hotel, Annapolis, at which place the subscriber can be found.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Oct. 4.—3m.

DRAWING ANNOUNCED.

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

SOON TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN SHARES,

IN pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1833, to authorize ANDREW McLAUGHLIN to distribute his estatee BY LOT.

This property is among the most valuable in Maryland, situated in the prosperous, healthy, and romantic village of Ellicott's Mills, ten miles from the city of Baltimore, upon the Western Turnpike, and 13 miles upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, where all the cars, to and from the west, stop to breakfast and dine.

A sufficient number of Tickets have been sold to warrant the assurance to the public, that it will positively be drawn TWENTIETH DECEMBER Should the balance of the Tickets be sold before, it will be drawn sooner.

It consists of the large and extensive improvements long known as the

PATAPSCO HOTEL.

With all the new improvements, and highly ornamental Garden, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, and other dwellings. Twenty valuable building Lots, with numerous other shares of personal property, consisting of Plate, Carriages, Horses, Piano Fortes, Books, Rich Furniture, and Old Wines, all valued at $58,460, and divided into FOUR HUNDRED SHARES subject to no discount.

It is to be drawn upon the plan of the old Maryland Lotteries, viz. The numbers will all be put into one wheel, and the prizes into another, and all drawn in one day, under the superintendence of the Trustees, according to the Act of the Legislature. They will certify the same when drawn.

The property has been valued by three Commissioners appointed by the Treasurer of Maryland that no speculations should be indulged in, and bonds with approved security given to the State for double the amount, that the law may be faithfully complied with. It is simply a distribution of property at its value, to reimburse the expenditure. It is well worth risking TEN DOLLARS for such a Capital as this small Scheme presents; it is larger than a monied Capital, with twelve times the number of Tickets to contend with, and no 15 per cent off

☞ Many of the small shares will be paid in cash, if required

SCHEME:

1	Share, consisting of the PATAPSCO HOTEL, with the new addition upon the Rail Road, the large stone Stable, Carriage House, Ice House, and the splendid Garden, forms the grand capital prize, valued at	$36,500
1	Share, a new and convenient three story dwelling, under rent of $322,	3,000
1	Share, Angelo Cottage, a beautiful Gothic building, situated upon a ledge of rocks, commanding a delightful view of the village and factories;	2,650
4	Shares, valuable building Lots at $800 each	3,2000
6	do. valuable Building Lots, at, $750 each,	4,500
10	do. valuable Building Lots, at $200 each,	2,000
377	do. of Personal Property, ranging in value from $250 down to $10,	6,600
400	Shares, all free from discount	$58,460

Those who wish Tickets are advised to make early application. The scheme is quite small containing but 5845 tickets, and this will be the only distribution offered.

The price of a share is but $ 9, which may draw property now worth $36,500, increasing every day in value, free from discount, and with an unquestionable title.

A. McLaughlin invites all his friends, far and near, to venture a small money in this distribution of his property, which is a safety of case, and includes all his estate. Do not wait, delays are dangerous. He is anxious to close the scheme and return to Baltimore.

Tickets for Sale by

E. DUBOIS.

Church street—Annapolis

SLAVES FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Slaves of both sexes are offered for sale on reasonable terms.—Amongst them are two able bodied Young Men, accustomed to work on a Farm, two healthy Young Women used to house work, and several children. They must not be removed from the State. Enquire at the office of the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis.

The Baltimore Chronicle and Republican, will publish the above twice a week for three weeks in the country papers, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2,50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1,50
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2,00
Children under 12 years of age half price,

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

TAXES! TAXES!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the County Tax for 1833, and City and School Taxes for 1834, are now due. Those persons who are in arrears for taxes, are requested to settle the same without further delay, as no longer indulgence can be given.

RICHARD RIDGELY,
City and County Collector.

N. B. R. R. will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds &c. and other duties connected with the office of a Justice of the Peace.

City and County Collector's Office.

PORTER'S TAVERN FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High court of Chancery the subscriber will sell at public sale, at James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the 28th of October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, all the right, title and interest, of the heirs of Nathan Porter, subject to a mortgage executed by said N. Porter to Michael Lloyd, containing about

93 1-2 ACRES OF LAND.

It is 14 miles from Baltimore, and is the place of voting for the 5th Election District of Anne Arundel county. It is well watered, and has about 20 acres of meadow land. The buildings consist of a two story House and Kitchen, large and comfortable, with a large stone cellar, a good barn, and stabling for 18 horses, a threshing floor and sheds for the accommodation of travellers, a wheel wright shop, a blacksmiths' shop, a pump of good water which communicates with a fine dairy, an ice house, a smoke house, and a young orchard of selected fruit trees.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,

one tenth to be paid in cash on the day of sale or the ratification thereof and the remainder in 6, 12, and 18 months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale, for the payment of which, bonds or notes must be given with good security, and upon the receipt of the purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorised to give a good deed. At the same time, and on the same terms, will be sold a part of a tract of land containing about 5 ACRES, which was sold to the said Nathan Porter by Benjamin Forrest, Esq. The purchase money of this five acres has been paid, but a deed was never made.

Oct. 9. J. BOYLE, Trustee.

MEDICAL PUBLICATION.

THE REGISTER AND LIBRARY OF MEDICAL AND CHIRURGIC SCIENCE, edited by GRANVILLE SHARP PATTERSON, M. D professor of an Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, assisted by James Hogan M D. Washington City, published by Duff Green

CONTENTS OF THE RECENT NUMBERS.

No. 36. Treatment of Hernia; Ligature of the abdominal aorta; case of poisoning by a venous acid, with dissection; case of hypochondria, by Baron Dupuytren; general bill of mortality within the city of London, and bills of mortality from December 1832, till December 1833; Brodie on diseases of the joints, concluded.

No. 37. Operation for fistula in ano; the use of sulphur baths in the treatment of chronic Mr. Riley's portable apparatus for application of sulphurous acid gas; case of spontaneous dia; Belladonna in obstruction from biliary calculi; Philip on minute doses of mercury.

No 38. Observations on the theory of respiration; observations upon ulceration of the cartilages of joints, and on anchylosis; memoir by Mr. Mayo before the Medico Chirurgical Society; prolapsus of the uterus caused by tumour; fungus of the bladder; Lithotrite instruments; Dr. Harbaugh's improvements; strangulated hernia with perforation of the intestine; scarification stimulating Rubefacients at the commencement; general Remarks on the use of the whose cerebral mass; asserted state of the lateral lobe in which the lateral ventricle communicated with the internal auditory canal; two cases of chronic angina tonsillaris, cured by making incisions in the tonsils; chronic peritonitis, ascites tapped thirty times and cured; efficacy of antimonial powder in scarlatina; of the face; colica pictonum successfully treated by sulphate of morphine in large doses; amputation of the penis by a new process; varicose veins, successfully treated by the application of caustic issues; Phillip on minute doses of mercury concluded; Bimoidis principles and practic of obstetricy, commenced.

No 39. Stimulant treatment of purulent ophthalmia. Pathology and treatment of gonorrhœa, by Wm. Stokes, M. D. Blundell's midwifery, continued.

A glance at the contents of the Register and Library, will satisfy medical gentlemen of the great advantages which it offers. Independent of the matter of the Register, containing the current improvements in medical science, there have been already published in the Library the following new and standard works: Sir Charles Bell on the Nerves; with nine illustrative engravings. MacIntosh's Pathology and Practice of Physic. O'Beirne on Reflection. Lawrence on Diseases of the Eye. Mayo on Injuries of the Rectum. Bake on Delirium Tremens. Brodie's Pathological and Surgical observations on Diseases of the Joints. Philip on the influence of minute doses of mercury. Blundell's principles and Practice of Midwifery.

Velpeau's great work on Operative Surgery with notes by Professor Pattison, and an atlas of plates, will succeed Blundell.

These works, exclusive of the Register, would cost upwards of sixty dollars at the book store. One years subscription to the Register and Library, embracing 52 numbers is ten dollars.

The great advantage which this work affords to Medical Students attending Lectures, and Physicians desirous of enriching their libraries with the standard works of the most eminent authors must be apparent.

The entire work being stereotyped, subscribers will be promptly supplied with the back numbers.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1834. NO. 44.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUBLIC CIRCLE.

ICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NES ON THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

BY JOHN MALCOM, ESQ.

Oh! bury him deep in the limitless sea,
Let his heart have a boundless grave,
Whose spirit in life was as fierce and free
As the course of the tempest's wave.

And so far from the reach of mortal control
Were the depths of his fathomless mind,
That the ebbs and flows of his single soul,
Were tides to the rest of mankind!

Then this briny pall shall engirdle the world,
As in life did the voice of his fame,
And each mutinous billow that skyward was curl'd,
Shall to fancy re-echo his name.

That name shall be storied in record sublime,
To the uttermost corners of earth;
Oh, renowned till the wreck of expiring time,
Be the glorified land of his birth.

Yes, bury his heart in the boundless sea,
It would burst from a narrower tomb;
Should less than an ocean his sepulcure be,
Or if wrapped in less horrible gloom.

ESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

eat Meeting in Allegany County, Maryland—October 18th, 1834.

At a very large assemblage of the Citizens Allegany County, Maryland, convened at Court-House, in Cumberland, on Saturthe 18th October, 1834, at 1 o'clock P. in pursuance of public notice, to consider at measures should be adopted to hasten completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio —the Court being in session, Chief Jus- *John Buchanan* presiding, and Judges *ahm Shriner and Thomas Buchanan* sting, politely adjourned to afford their w-citizens the use of the House, and a rable opportunity of expressing their o- ons and wishes on a subject so important rland and her sister States. Previous to adjournment of the Court, Chief Justice chanan made some very eloquent and ap- priate remarks commendatory of the ob- ts of the meeting. The meeting was then anized by calling WM. McMAHON, Esq sume over it, assisted by DAVID SHRI- R and WILLIAM RIDGELY, Esq'rs. appointing Thos. J. McKAIG and JAMES TH, to act as Secretaries.

The objects of the assemblage were then ted at large by B. S. PIGMAN, Esqrs. and appointment of a Committee proposed to pare and submit a Preamble and Resolu s expressive of the sense and wishes of meeting n on the important subjects then er consideration—

Whereupon the following persons, to wit: *S. Pigman, Richard Beall, S P. Smith, eph Shriver and William Matthews*, were inted said Committee, and accordingly re ted the following Preamble and Resolu s, which, after several spirited and elo t addresses, evidencing the deep and mentous interest felt by the citizens of this the neighbouring countries in the early pletion of this great national work, were erally considered and adopted with unani y:—

Whereas it appears to this meeting, that Governments of Virginia, Maryland, nsylvania, and the United States of A rica, considering the Chesapeake and Ohio al a work of National importance, as l with reference to the Agriculture, Man- ture and Commerce of these States, as preservation of the Union in which we ply live, wisely accorded the wishes of many of the most enlightened and pa- lic citizens of the Nation, by granting harter to the Company incorporated to cute that work, and furnishing capital to xpended thereon;—and whereas it also pears, that this Canal has been successful- and well constructed by that Company, m tide water, along the left bank of the omac, 108 miles, at the cost of about four lions of dollars, which sum is but little, ar, more than its estimated expense, and by the construction of this work, the ter distance of 75 miles, which may be e at an additional cost of about one mil- and a half of dollars, a line of Canal be completed from tide water to Cumber- d, in the midst of a region abounding with minous Coal of the very best quality and xhaustible extent, that would immediately d from tolls to be derived thereon, income gh to pay more than the simple interest the whole cost of said Canals—And where t also appears to us, that the rapidly in- sing Commerce of the WEST, proceed- along the Lakes and valleys of the Mis- ri, Mississippi and Ohio, by artificial ways nd from the Atlantic cities, will at all es, and the operations of our State and ional Governments will especially in times ar, imperiously require the use of as many ues as can be improved, and as great fa- ties as can be provided for the transporta of persons and things between the Wes- and Eastern portions of this Union, and ticularly along the central course of this al, which in its whole line will ever be from foreign violence, and is shorter and for a greater period of the year is less obstructed by ice than any more northen work: —And whereas it also appears, that the value of the vast national domain beyond the Alleganv Mountains, and the large portion of the City of Washington still owned by the Nation, would be greatly enhanced by facilitating and cheapening the intercourse between the West and the East, and the expenses of the United States Government, and of those who administer it, would be much diminished, by the great reduction which, so soon as this Canal shall be finished to Cumberland, will occur in the price of the fuel required and used in large and increasing quantities for the public works at Harpers Ferry and the Navy-Yard, and for the Public Offices, Hotels and private establishments near the Capitol, all placed by the Constitution under the exclusive control, and therefore entitled to the fostering care of the national authorities; and as in fact no State in the Union; not one of its many markets; nor any branch of industry, whether it speed the plough, or spread the sail, or ply at home the shuttle or the hammer, whether its activity be exerted on land or sea, to the North or South, East or West, is without an interest in the accomplishment of this National Work'—and as the funds heretofore subscribed for its accomplishment have been quite all expended, and the completion of said work must depend upon aid being obtained from Congress or the Governments of those States whose inhabitants are more immediately interested in its being soon finished, it seems to us proper and to be only necessary that a concert of action should be had, to express opinions very generally entertained, and wishes long and anxiously felt by the people of several Cities and States in a manner so explicit as to entitle them to the highest and most deferential consideration by all persons in authority, and thus assure the triumph of those opinions, and the early fulfilment of our wishes; therefore, it is, by this Meeting—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to hold a convention in the city of Baltimore, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the second Monday (the 8th day) of December next, to be composed of three or more delegates from the towns, cities and counties of the District of Columbia, and the several states that feel an interest in the early completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and may find it convenient to be represented therein, for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as shall to them seem most likely to cause that canal to be soon finished; and such other works of National character to be undertaken as may advance the welfare of Maryland and her sister states.

2. *Resolved*, That David Shriver, John Hoye, M. C. Sprigg, S. P. Smith, Moor N. Falls, Thos. J. M'Kaig, Joseph Shriver, Jas Smith, Thomas Perry, and William Matthews, be, and they are hereby appointed the delegation to represent Allegany county in the aforesaid convention, with power to fill any vacancies in said delegation, or to add to its number.

3. *Resolved*, That the following gentlemen be appointed a corresponding committee, viz: David Shriver, John Hoye, S. P. Smith, Robert Swan, J. M. Lawrence, Thomas J. McKaig, Andrew Bruce, David Lyon, John M'Henry, M. C. Sprigg, Wm. M'Mahon, Richard Beall, B. S. Pigman, John McNeill Jacob Snyder, James H. Smith, Levi Hathaway, Geo. McCulloh, William Ridgely, George Hebb, Thomas Perry, John Piper, Ezekiel Totten, Mesheck Frost, George M. Swan, Robert Bruce, William Matthews, James Smith, James Prather, Alpheus Beall, Jno G. Hoffman, Normand Bruce, Joseph Shriver, Daniel Raymond, William Shaw, Samuel Charles, Perry Worthington, R. C. Hollyday, Wm. Thistle, Moor N. Falls, R. Worthington Joseph Frantz, S. M. Semmes, Daniel Blocher, James P. Carleton, George W. Devecmon, Jeremiah Berry, Jr. Henry Hammil, Joseph Dilley, William Reid——and charged with the duty of publishing and communicating these proceedings to such persons as may be zealous and influential in promoting the views of this meeting, and inviting their prompt and cordial co operation.

4. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication in the several newspapers printed in the District of Columbia, the state of Maryland, the Western portions of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and in the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

WILLIAM McMAHON, President.
DAVID SHRIVER, } Vice Presidents.
WILLIAM RIDGELY, }
Thos. J. McKaig, } *Secretaries.*
James Smith, }

OPIUM EATING.

Evils of Opium in South Eastern Asia.

DEAR SIR.—A few evenings since, I accompanied a friend to town; called on a respectable *Chinese merchant*, and under his guidance visited some of those places which are such a powerful comment upon Jer. 17. 9. I was induced to this from a desire to witness a little something of the degradation to which human nature unchecked in its depravity, will stoop; and also to learn, from actual observation, whether it was possible for the habitual use of any other substance to be more deleterious on the system, and more debasing to the morals, than ardent spirit.

We first stopped before an open shed where the gaping multitude were deriving gratification from witnessing the turnings, and twistings, and courtesyings of the body, and of the arms, and ringing the hands, and writhing of the countenance, and murdering of singing, of a Malay 'dancing girl,' (so called.) Like all of the craft she was decked out in gaudy, tinselled finery, and accompanied with the small Java drum, gongs and other kinds of music. There are many who follow this *mode of life*, and may be seen any day walking about town, with a half dozen or more men and boys as musicians in their train with as much unblushing impudence as the same depraved beings, under a different name, parade your own city, and they exhibit their powers whenever invited. Although we often hear their music from our house, yet the term 'dancing girl' is here only another name for that by which the refuse females of the U. States are designated. They are here the 'filth of the world and the offscouring of all things,' and by way of obtaining a livelihood, have more than one string to their bow.

True it is, that none but the lowest class of the native population attend these exhibitions, but as frequently are they, that one can scarcely ride to town without seeing or hearing one two or more of them.

Not far from this place we found one of the opium shops. And shall I tell all I saw in these dens of vice—these anti-chambers of hell? I am aware it exhibits the worst side of human nature, which at the best is bad enough; but the truth must be told—not for the sake of shocking the sensibilities of the refined, but to show the dealers in the drug how they are degrading degradation itself, adding fuel to the evil passions that are consuming the spark of goodness in the human heart, hurrying souls by thousands where the smoke of their torment will ascend for ever and ever.

In a little front shop, entirely separated from other parts of the building, were two counters, behind which four Chinese men were dealing out the poison, ready weighed and folded up in parcels, as rapidly as they could count the money. The crowd was great. Here a fine looking half cast Chinese woman, who as she struck back into the shade as we came in; there a ragged miserable object, with all the boldness and alacrity of promised sensual gratification, seized the precious parcel as if it contained a life lease. Here a labouring mechanic, who seemed to be laying down in the handful of silver the purchase of a kingdom; there another, who a stranger would suspect would have dried many a tear that he expended his money at the baker's or the butcher's. Each came and went as rapidly as a desire for a taste of the good creature could impel them. It was not unlike a scene which every inhabitant of Massachusetts has in former years witnessed, who has spent half an hour about the time of sun rise at a country grog shop, except that the impatient eagerness and the wickedness of appearance were as much more as the crowd was greater. Close beside this was another shop, rather larger. The walls were black with smoke, and all was as filthy as unmitigated nastiness could make it. The smoky, dingy atmosphere, which almost suffocated the lamps and prevented the rays from extending across the room, together with the no less dingy countenance and nail naked bodies of the natives; would have precluded the necessity of imagination, had Virgil been there, in painting a 'Descensus Averni.'—Near the door were some dozen Chinese cleaning the pipes which had been used in the house, and selling the vile trash to those who were too poor to procure the pure and costly poison. From this room two low narrow arched ways lead back into the more private recesses. These consisted of rooms about sixteen feet square, dimly lighted, black, dark, smoky, dirty, connected by the same small archways or long narrow passages. Each contained from two to four *bally bally's*,* a few of which are enclosed. In these were from one to four men, with a 'girl of the house' to prepare opium, light the pipe, *et cetera*. Through the whole range of apartments there was no circulation of air—foul as it was, it remained from day to day and from night to night unchanged, save but by the fumes of the intoxicating drug, as it poured from the mouths and nostrils of the congregated multitudes, after having been retained on the nerves as long as respiration could bear. But darker yet were the minds and hearts of these votaries of sensuality, and more foul and polluted the words they spoke. Malays, Chinese, &c. men and women, old and young, all in one heterogeneous mass; some just entering upon the shadowy dream; others unconscious to all around; others just rising from their stupor only to again annihilate existence; others still engaged in deeds that dark walls and darker hearts should never pollute the pure light of day, and purer hearts of the upright, by revealing. Here some tottering on the brink of the grave: there others in the prime of life and the heart of youthful blood. Here some loathsome in disease; there others ruddy in health—all mingled in one common herd, wallowing in their filth, beastly, gross, sensual, devilish. Oh! it was seemingly an anti-chamber of hell! It was human nature in the utmost loathsomeness of depravity, given over to delusion in life, and rushing on to (but let them settle their account with their Judge) after death.

*A bally bally is a Malay sleeping place, generally bamboo, and raised two feet from the floor or ground. They are from five to eight foot square.

THE DREAM.

'Twas a dream,' exclaimed young Blanch, starting from sleep upon the cold ground, where we bivouacked, on the night before the storming of Badajos. And can man sleep sound methinks I hear the reader ask in such circumstances as these? Yes, if the mind and body be as they ought, the soldier on his clay couch on the battle eve, and the sailor cradled on the surge, and rocked by the storm, enjoy a repose which luxury never knew, and which monarchs sigh for in vain.

I was then lying close beside Blanch, but had been awake some time before him; and, by the light of a fire which we had kindled previous to repose, I had been watching the face of the fair boy as it expressed the passing emotions of his mind, when lapsing through the mysterious changes of his dream.

At first, his still pale features exhibited the blessed calm of a pure and peaceful sleep.—Anon, they became gently moved, like the moonlight lake by the passing breath of night, and at length were gradually lighted up with a smile so celestial, that I could fancy his spirit was basking in the beams of heaven.

The night-flame played with its wavering glare upon his face, whose beauty thus broke forth in fitful gleams, even as the faces of departed friends come back upon our slumbers in glimpses from the grave.

The sight of the sleeping youth reminded me of that most exquisite of Campbell's lyrics, 'The Soldier's Dream.' 'Happy boy,' thought I, 'while the young frame is lying on the cold clay, thy spirit hath a sweet reprieve from the horrors of war, and, is even now, perchance, far away in thy own land, where the smiles of friends and the caresses of thy little sister, receive thee back to thy father's halls, where there is joy for thy return, and where thy mother is weeping thy welcome home.'

My soliloquy was suddenly broken, for Blanch awakened with a start, and looking round him with a wild and forlorn gaze, sobbed out, 'Twas but a dream.'

'It seems to have been a pleasant one, however, if I may judge from the regretful tone of your words on awakening,' said I, not without a feeling of curiosity to know in what its happiness consisted.

'It was indeed,' rejoined my friend, 'but brief as it was blest—so it is soon told. I am now about that age when it is supposed we are most susceptible of the tender passion; yet I never have felt love for women till this night when such a being as seemed wanting to me in the waking world was given to me in sleep. Oh! she was so passing fair, and so seraph-like! Nay, smile not, because it was a dream. I, too, can smile at dreams, but in this instance, the form and features of the unknown were so distinctly delineated, and shadowed forth with such arbitrary truth, as never belonged to the formations of mere fancy, and can never be effaced from my brain. I do believe—nay, I feel certain, that such a being somewhere exists; and to see her with waking eyes, and find favour in her sight, I would willingly lay down my life.'

I could not help smiling at this burst of boyish enthusiasm, and at what appeared to me the very mockery of imagination—by which the bewitched Blanch had become enamoured of the phantom of his own brain, and was incurably in love with a lady of a dream; but had I been the most incredulous and cruel interpreter of midnight mysteries, I could not have found in my heart to apply the rule of explaining by contraries these dar' hints of the future, and boding ill to poor Blanch, because the vision of a beautiful girl had soothed his slumbers on the eve of storming a city—an event which took place on the following night.

Talk of war—that is, of war in the open field—where man meets man on an equality, where the chances of death are much alike, where valor may avail, and where there is something like fair play—but the storming of strong holds is unmasked murder—and the sack of cities the revelry of the furies. That of Badajos was a festival for fiends. The eternal foe himself—the immortal enemy of man, might have gloated over it, and smiled at his own fair works; and if ever laughter was heard in hell, it was surely on that night of horror.

Bastions and parapets bristled with *chevaux de-frise* of sharp pointed irons—bayonets—sword blades, and every kind of dreadful obstruction, met our troops, as one by one they scaled walls of more than thirty feet high, and in succession were shot, bayonetted, and hurled back into the ditches below.

I have heard it said that Wellington himself appeared much agitated, as by the death-flames which illuminated the horrors of the night, he saw his troops foiled in their desperate and successive efforts against all superhuman obstacles—but that a lightning gleam of triumph flushed over his face, and an exclamation of 'Thank God!' escaped him, when an aid-de-camp galloped up with this brief announcement—'My Lord, General *Picton* is in the castle with a thousand men.'

I said he was enabled to see how matters went on by the death lights which illuminated the darkness—for, from breach and bastions hand-grenades, blazing bombs, and all manner of combustibles, rolled down like a volcano torrent—while a tempest of shot and shell rung through the air like the rushing of a mighty whirlwind—and when at length an entrance into the town was forced by our troops, over steel hedged walls, and breaches vomiting floods of fire—mines ready to be sprung yawned beneath their trembling feet, and they swept along through the gloom, amid roaring of cannon, shouts of victory and vengeance, blast of bugles, singing the charge, and shriek of the sacked city, all rending the midnight sky, like a chorus from hell.

The work of destruction was nearly over, when I found myself with a party of our men in one of the more retired streets; in passing along which we suddenly encountered some French soldiers in the act of quitting a large and noble looking mansion, where the love of plunder had induced them to linger too long—for in an instant they were bayonetted by our troops against the wall. It was then that thinking I heard moaning within, I entered the house—a large but dimly lighted apartment lay before me into which I advanced, and by the flame of the glimmering lamp, beheld the body of a young lady stretched upon the floor, and that of a British Officer extended by her side.

Approaching and holding the lamp to the face of the former I looked upon a creature lovely in death, although her features bore the expression of recent agony; and her hair all clotted with blood, streamed down over her bosom, from which the warm current of her heart had gushed through a ghastly wound.

I then turned the lamp to the face of the officer, in whom, with a start of horror, I recognized my poor friend Blanch, steeped in blood, and though he still breathed, it was evident his wounds were mortal, and that his end was near.

In a short time, however, he opened his eyes, and gazing on my face, held out his hand in token of recognition. The only restorative which I had about me was a little brandy in a flask, which I applied to his lips, and in a few minutes he rallied so much as to be able to speak and think; and with his dying breath to explain the circumstances in which I found him. They were to the following effect:

After an entrance into the town had been effected, in rushing along the street with a party of his regiment during the confusion of the scene and the darkness of the night, Blanch was seperated from them, and after a long and fruitless search found himself at the door of the house in which we then were.—Hearing a noise within, he suspected that some of our soldiers might be plundering; with the view of preventing which, he entered, at the hazard of his life, and had just reached the room where he then lay, when a door at the opposite end of it flew open, and in breathless terror, as if flying from pursuit, a young Spanish lady rushed into the room. Upon seeing the stranger she made a sudden pause, during which, with mute amazement, he recognized in the fair girl before him, the living form of her whose shadowy similitude had appeared in his slumbers on the preceding night; but tenfold was that amazement increased, when, ere he could speak, she exclaimed with wild energy, 'Mysterious heaven! It is he—'tis he himself'—the very being of my dream, who appeared to me last night, and is now come to take me away from the horrors of this dreadful place!'

At that moment, and before he could reply, a party of the enemy who had been searching the house in quest of pillage, burst into the room, and the sight of a British officer on such an occasion, so exasperated the marauders, that setting up a savage yell, they flew upon him with their bayonets, and the poor Spanish girl, who threw herself between them and their victim, received her death wound at the same moment with him she tried to save.

Blanch could say no more—his tale was told and his life was fast ebbing away—his speech faltered—his voice sunk into a whisper, and the signs of death were upon him. He motioned me to raise his head, which I had no sooner done than his eyes began to fix in the death glaze, and drawing in his breath for the last time, with a deep long sigh he expired.

'I cannot conceive,' said one English nobleman to another, 'how it is that you manage. I am convinced you are not of a temper to spend more than your income; and yet, though your estate is less than mine, I could not afford to live at the rate that you do.' 'My Lord,' said the other, 'I have a place.' 'A place! you amaze me. I never heard of it till now. Pray what place?' 'I am my own steward.'

A chief of the Creek Indians, having been appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with the citizens of South Carolina, and having met the proper authorities for that purpose, was desired by the governor to speak his mind freely and without reserve, for, as he was among his friends, he need not be 'afraid.' 'I will,' said he, 'speak freely; I will not be afraid. Why should I be afraid among my friends, who am never afraid among my enemies.'

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, October 30, 1834.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO MISS ——

Adieu! adieu, a fond adieu,
A parting fare you well;
To peace, to friendship, and to you,
How much I love thee none can tell.

Adieu! adieu! my bursting heart
Is fill'd with grief I ne'er can quell;
Ah! must we Miss forever part;
Must I at last say fare thee well.

Could I but hope that yet again
Those sparkling eyes would ever turn
On me their lustre, then! Oh! then
Love's fire would on my altar burn.

O! grief of griefs—the cord is snapp'd,
And friendship's bonds I fear are broke;
In ties of love my heart is wrapp'd,
I sigh, I weep beneath the stroke.

I pray thee Miss then think of me,
As one that's ever doom'd to roam,
Whose only earthly love is thee,
Whose fate then is to live alone.

HENRY.

OFFICIAL LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
MARYLAND LEGISLATURE,
December Session, 1834.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

St. Mary's County.	
Wm. J. Blakistone,	John L. Dorsey,
John H. Sotheron,	—— Fowler.
Kent County.	
James B. Ricaud,	William Welch,
James P. Gale.	Benjamin Kerby.
Anne Arundel County.	
Thomas Hood,	Robert W. Kent,
Leonard Iglehart,	Charles S. Ridgely.
Calvert County.	
James Kent,	Uriah Laveille,
John Beckett,	Samuel Turner.
Charles County.	
John Hughes,	James D. Carpenter,
Wm. D. Merrick,	Wm. A. Dulany.
Baltimore County.	
Hugh Ely,	John M. Wyse,
John C. Orrick,	Jacob Shower.
Talbot County	
George Dudley,	Joseph Bruff,
S. Hambleton, Jr.	Solomon Muilikin.
Somerset County.	
Joseph S. Cottman,	Isaac D. Jones.
Littleton D Teackle,	Matthias Dashiell.
Dorchester County	
Joseph Nicols,	Levin Richardson,
William J. Ford,	S. B Creighton.
Cecil County.	
L. D. Nowland,	B. F. Bussey.
William C. Scott,	Joseph Hanna.
Prince George's County.	
Thomas G. Pratt,	Benjamin L. Gantt,
W. B. C. Worthington,	Philip Barton Key.
Annapolis City.	
Nicholas Brewer,	George Wells.
Queen Anne's County.	
Lemuel Roberts,	Robert Larrimore,
John B. Thomas,	Wm. S. Hambleton.
Worcester County.	
J. P. R. Gibbs,	Rowland Bevans,
Ebenezer Hearn,	J. F. Williams.
Frederick County.	
William Roberts,	Francis Brengle,
Robert Annan,	Daniel Duvall.
Harford County	
James Moores,	Henry H. Johns,
Samuel Sutton,	James Nelson.
Caroline County.	
Thomas Burchenal,	James Turner,
Thomas S. Carter,	W. M. Hardcastle.
Baltimore City.	
Joshua Jones,	Joseph Cushing.
Washington County.	
Joseph Wrast,	A. Kershner,
John O. Wharton,	John Welty.
Montgomery County.	
Henry C. Gaither,	Thomas Gittings,
Henry Harding.	David Trundle.
Allegany County.	
Alpheus Beall,	Nurmand Bruce,
William McMahon,	J. W. Devecmon.

Of the 80 members of which the House is composed, only 25 were members of the last Legislature; 22 have been members before, but not last year; and 33 are *Colts*—i. e. members for the first time. [*Rep.*]

SENATE.

Western Shore.
Benjamin S. Forrest,
John G. Chapman,
John B. Morris,
William T. Wootton,
Dennis Claude,
Charles F. Mayer,
Thomas Sappington,
James Montgomery,
Bene S. Pigman.

Eastern Shore.
Samuel G. Osborne,
John C. Groome,
Thomas Emory,
William Hughlett,
Henry Page,
H. R. C. Wilson.

OHIO.

The last accounts from Ohio are less favourable than they had previously appeared likely to be. Governor Lucas is no doubt re-elected by a majority of perhaps about three thousand; but it appears that owing to there having been two Jackson candidates for Congress in the thirteenth district Mr. Spangler is re-elected, and it is as yet uncertain whether Mr. Crane or Mr. Heffenstein is elected in the third district. The members of Congress, therefore, as far as the returns have been received, stand nine for the administration, and nine against it. It depends, therefore, upon the third district to decide which party will have the majority from that state in Congress. Thus have the obstinacy of two candidates in the thirteenth district in persisting in their determination of running for Congress, been the means of subjecting their party to the loss or the danger of losing the majority in the representattion in that House; and shows the necessity of yielding private claims and individual preferences to considerations of the public good.—*Balt. Rep.*

The Ohio election returns are not yet complete. In an article on the subject, the National Intelligencer of yesterday says:

Findlay—aggregate majorities,	10,877
Lucas do	10,512

'Notwithstanding this aspect of the case, we presume, from an inspection of the votes given at former elections, in the counties yet to be heard from, that Lucas has succeeded by a small majority. At the preceding election he received a majority of 8066 votes over his Whig opponent. If, however, it shall turn out that we have lost the Governor, there seems to be no doubt that we have carried a majority of the state Legislature and of Congress.'

The Globe has returns from 61 counties, by which Lucas's majority over Findlay is 1 967. Ten counties are yet to be heard from. According to the same paper, the members of Congress elect are:

Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
Taylor Webster,	B. Storer,
Thos. L. Hamer,	Thos. Corwin,
J. McLene,	W. K. Bond,
J. Chaney,	E. Howell,
W. Kennon,	E. Whittlesey,
W. Patterson,	J. Sloane,
J. Thomson,	S. F. Vinton,
D. Kilgore,	S. Mason,
B. Jones.	D. Spangler.

The District now represented by Mr. Crane remains to be heard from.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The returns of the election in S. Carolina show that Messrs. Manning, Postell and Rogers, of Union men, and Messrs. Pinckney, Pickens, Grayson and Davis, Nullifiers, have been elected to Congress. The majority in favour of Mr. Davis is reduced to 70 votes. Mr. Pickens takes the place of Mr. McDuffie.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

	Democrats	Opposition	Total
Philadelphia city,	0	7	7
Philadelphia county,	8	0	8
Delaware,	0	1	1
Chester,	0	4	4
Montgomery,	3	0	3
Bucks,	2	0	2
Northampton, &c.	4	0	4
Lehigh,	1	1	2
Berks,	4	0	4
Schuylkill,	1	0	1
Lancaster	0	6	6
Lebanon,	0	1	1
Dauphin,	1	1	2
York,	3	0	3
Adams,	0	2	2
Franklin,	0	2	2
Cumberland,	0	2	2
Perry,	1	0	1
Northumberland,	1	0	1
Mifflin and Juniata,	2	0	2
Union,	1	1	2
Columbia,	1	0	1
Luzerne,	2	0	2
Lycoming, &c.	2	0	2
Centre and Clearfield,	2	0	2
Susquehanna,	1	0	1
Bradford and Tioga,	2	0	2
Bedford,	2	0	2
Somerset and Cambria	1	1	2
Westmoreland,	3	0	3
Washington,	2	1	3
Allegheny,	3	1	4
Huntingdon,	0	2	2
Indiana and Jefferson,	1	0	1
Armstrong,	1	0	1
Beaver,	1	1	2
Butler,	1	0	1
Fayette,	1	1	2
Greene,	1	0	1
Venango and Warren,	1	0	1
Mercer,	0	1	1
Crawford,	1	0	1
Erie,	0	1	1
	86	39	133

Democratic majority in joint ballot 89—Democratic members in the House 61—Opposition 59.

The Nashville Republican of the 14th inst. contains the following unpleasant intelligence. *Globe.*

THE HERMITAGE BURNT.

Yesterday evening about 4 o'clock the roof of the Hermitage was discovered to be on fire, and all attempts to arrest the progress of the flames proving unavailing, the entire edifice, with the exception of the room attached to the northern end and used as a dining room, was in a few hours consumed.—The valuable furniture in the lower story was fortunately saved, though much broken and otherwise injured in getting it out. That in the second story was, we understand, chiefly destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been communicated to the roof by the falling of a spark from one of the chimneys, and there being at the time a light breeze from the north west the progress of the flames was proportionably rapid. The numerous and valuable private papers of the President were probably all preserved.

We need not add that the event has occasioned to this community deep and universal regret.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

Bailey J. Patterson was arrested yesterday, while applying for letters at the Post Office in this city, upon a charge of having broken open letters and forged the signatures of different persons, by which he has obtained large sums of money. He was about to sail for Havre on the 1st November, but will be obliged to postpone his visit for at least ten years. He was employed as a clerk in the Post Office at Staunton, Va. where he committed these depredations, to which state he will no doubt be sent for trial. Mr. Plitt, the indefatigable Assistant of the Post Office Department, communicated the facts to the Assistant Post Master of this city, whose vigilance led to his being arrested.—*N. Y. Post.*

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Oct. 25.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

We publish to-day a short article, from the Baltimore American, in relation to the proceedings of the meeting at Cumberland. We are pleased to see these evidences of an increasing attention to this great improvement in that city.—To our mind, it seems perfectly manifest that this work is almost indispensably necessary to the continued prosperity of the 'monumental city.'

DISGRACEFUL.

We understand that a mob of 100 to 150 persons proceeded up Broadway last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, to the marble manufactory of Mr Bloomer in fourth street, which they entered without opposition, (the building being uninhabited, and in a very few minutes destroyed marble fire places and mantel-pieces (some of them very splendid) to the amount of about $2000 Fortunately the most valuable part of the marble work escaped damage, being in a room that was not discovered. The progress of the mob up Broadway excited little notice, as there was no noise and it was supposed they were *returning from a meeting.* It appears that their object was to punish Mr. Bloomer for having in his possession articles that were manufactured at the Sing Sing State Prison.

Such are the consequences of combination against the only honest principles upon which trade can be conducted. There is no tyranny like that which characterises combinations. It is a tyranny without laws of any sort. It would deprive us all of the secure possession of liberty, property, and even life itself.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

STORM IN MISSISSIPPI.

A very severe storm occurred in Mississippi during the early part of this month. It rained almost incessantly for six days. The Grand Gulf Advertiser of the 6th instant states that more rain fell than was ever known to fall before in that section of the country, in the same space of time—for three days and three nights the very portals of Heaven appeared unloosed, and *torrents* descended in copious quantities. The Advertiser adds:

'From the best information, which we have been able to procure, we ascertain that the storm which prevailed here, has been general throughout our state, as far as heard from, and that great and irreparable injury has been done to the soil, as well as the damage of the cotton. By some of the most intelligent planters, it is estimated that the cotton crop in this state has been cut short fully one half, and by others, one-third. The former opinion, we are disposed to believe the nearest the fact, judging from the devastation which has been produced in some plantations, which we have examined near our town. At any rate, the loss to our planters is great and discouraging in the extreme. But a few short weeks back, the flourishing condition of the cotton fields promised the most bright and delightful prospects to the industrious planter—and was just on the eve of consummation of their happy anticipations—and now, alas! they are as it were, 'nipped in the very bud,' and their fondest hopes dissipated and scattered to the devouring elements. None can regret more sincerely than we do, such untoward and discouraging results—but as the story of Jacob Faithful says—'What's done can't be helped, and its no use crying—better luck, perhaps, next time.'

COMFORT FOR GIN DRINKERS.

A medical gentleman in London met an old woman, who asked him whether he liked Gin, Rum, or Brandy best? He replied that he was not in the habit of taking either. 'What!' said the astonished querist—'What, not take Gin! I like gin best of any thing; for I have been in the hospitals and I know all about it. Gin only eats off the skin of the liver; rum fills it full like a sponge; but brandy eats holes into it that I could put my finger in.'

Yesterday, this city was visited by one of those remarkable obscurities, which have occasionally been recorded in the annals of the Province. Towards 2 o'clock the sky became tinged of an orange colour, which from time to time changed to a dark green, and gradually increased in density till about three o'clock, when the darkness was so complete, that houses and shops were lit up as at night. A wind sprung up from the northwestward, and by about five dissipated the obscurity, after a slight shower of rain. The water, which fell, was of a dark inky colour, tasting and smelling much of smoke, and depositing, when allowed to settle, a black ashy powder. Towards six o'clock, the skies were as clear as they usually are at that hour of the day. The wind, during the greater portion of the day, was warm, and the thermometer stood at 65 deg.

This strange appearance, which to many minds portended a severe storm, was no doubt occasioned by some extensive fires in the woods to the northwest of this.—A similar, though not equally intense appearance, it will be recollected, occurred some years ago, at the time of the great fire near Miramichi, New Brunswick. During the first week of November in 1829, another much more dense was perceptible in this city, during which a storm arose and the spire of the Catholic Parish Church was struck by lightning. Old almanacks mention a very great darkness to have occurred on the 16th October 1785, and is still known to our old residents as 'the dark Sunday.'—*Montreal Gazette.*

An Italian Opera Company had been for some time performing operas at Calcutta, and by a late arrival there was a Company of French artists.

COUNT HOGENDERF.

This nobleman, whose demise the Dutch papers have recently announced, died at the Hague, at the age of seventy-two. He belonged to one of those distinguished Batavian families, whose members were constantly divided between the factions which alternately gained the supremacy in Holland. This system maintained them in high favour, whether the supporters of the Stadtholder or the partizans of the Republic prevailed.

During the Imperial regime of Bonaparte, the late Count Hogendorf adhered to the House of Orange, whilst his brother became aid de-camp to the Emperor. The latter terminated his career in Brazil, where he sought an asylum after the hundred days. The following curious anecdote is related of him in a recent French publication:—

'A young naturalist, who a few years ago visited Rio Janeiro, lost his way during an excursions which he made, unattended by a guide, in the environs of that city. After wandering for some time, he perceived, in a very solitary situation, a poor looking hut, whither he directed his footsteps, for the purpose of obtaining refreshment, and some one to conduct him on his road home. On entering this wild hut, which was destitute of all the comforts of life, what was his astonishment to perceive a large painting in a richly gilt frame! It was the whole length portrait of a French officer, in full regimentals, and decorated with numerous orders. On a table, before the portrait, lay a folded dispatch, addressed to the Emperor Napoleon!

'The traveller had not recovered from his surprise, when suddenly there entered the apartment, an old man, who appeared to be suffering from the gout. He wore a sailor's dress, and, accosting his visitor in French said, 'You are surprised, Sir, at the sight of that picture; and naturally enough. It represents a man who had exercised the functions of a Governor General both in the old and new world;—who has been an ambassador at the courts of Lisbon, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, a Minister of War in Holland, and an aid-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon. This man now stands before your superior to the frowns of fortune.' The artist bowed respectfully; and a few moments afterwards his thirst was quenched by a cup of orangeade, prepared by the hand of this victim of political vicissitude.'

SERIOUS RESULT OF A SHAM FIGHT.

Two brothers named Quimby and another individual named Barret, were shockingly wounded by the discharge of a cannon at a regimental muster, on the 7th instant, at Lisbon, N. H. The unfortunate men were members of two companies belonging to the regiment. One of them Levy Quimby, survived but a few hours. The regiment was engaged in what is denominated the 'sham fight,' and the accident occurred from too much haste in spunging the piece.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.

A small company of Traders arrived in this city last week from Santa Fe. They left early in August, taking Taos in the route, and thus extending the journey across the Rocky Mountains to the tracing posts on the Arkansas river. They met with very few Indians, and suffered no interruption whatever in their progres home.—We understand, that the regular Fall Company was to leave Santa Fe in about four weeks after thier departure. Trade in that quarter was very limited in consequence of the scarcity of money, and depredations of the Apachee and other Indians, who intercepted the transmission of goods and specie from the lower part of the country. Large numbers of mules, horses and sheep—forming principal articles of trade among the inhabitants of those provinces, were also constantly stolen by the Indians; and some of the American Traders had suffered considerable losses in this way. A part, only of the adventurers of last spring had been able to effect sales of their goods; the others would be compelled to remain or send them to Chihuahua and markets below. Among the number who have returned is Capt. R. B. Lee, U. S. Army.

The present company brought with them eleven wagons, which, with the contents, belong to Messrs. St. Frain, Bent, & Co.

The following account of an extraordinary phenomenon, witnessed at Palermo, and which has excited some interest, appears in the *Journal des Deux Siciles*:—'Guiseppe Gonzalo, a child scarcely three years old, has attained the height of four palms and a third Sicilian measure, or about four feet and a half French measure. His limbs are well formed; he is extraordinarily strong and vigorous, and he is a man in every sense of the word. The savans who have seen him, say that their examinations have led to discoveries of great importance in pathology: and Dr. Diego Sogroppo, one of the most distinguished physicians of Palermo, says that if Guiseppe's growth should not be arrested by accident or illness, he will become of the most astonishing giants ever seen.—Le Cabinet de Lecture.

M. Ladareau, a rich capitalist, who has just died at Paris, has left, it is said a singular will. He has directed that his apartment, and that of his wife, who has been dead several years, shall be hung with black, and so remain for six years. Every three months they are to be opened for the purpose of being swept and scoured, and this to be done in the presence of the executor, who is a notary. It is doubtless perfectly new to require the presence of a notary to witness the sweeping and cleaning of apartments.

A letter from Naples to the 27th Aug. says:—'The tranquility of our Volcano has not been of long duration. Its eruptions have recommenced with renewed violence. They continued to increase from the 21st to the 25th, but on the evening of the latter began to subside.'

Hague, Sept. 10.—A splendid fete and concert were given on the 8th inst. to the Princess Albert of Prussia, by the Countess de Rosi, so well known as the enchanting Suntag. Upwards of 300 persons were present including the *corps diplomatique*, the Dutch noblesse, &c. &c. The latter Countess, who is so constant a sufferer from weak ankles as to be unable to walk, was obliged to be wheeled in her chair to receive her distinguished guests, but delighted them by singing several favourite airs, in which her powers are unrivalled, proving that her voice had, if possible, acquired fresh force and sweetness since her marriage when she retired from the public view. She has since been resident at the Hague, where the Count de Rosi fills a diplomatic situation.

The late eruption of Vesuvius has done considerable injury to nearly seventy houses in the villages surrounding its base. Dr. Daubeny and Capt. Hall have been both there exploring this curious mountain. Dr. Forbes has ascertained, by actual observation of instruments, that the temperature was raised about two degrees by the late eruption, at a distance of several miles from the mountain the morning of the eruption taking place between midnight and two o'clock in the morning when no accession of temperature could be suspected from any other cause: a very large torrent in the mountain, has been made on the side towards Sorento, out of which an immense quantity of lava is pouring down the mountain into the vineyards before it. The astronomers in Italy are anxiously awaiting the appearance of Halley's Comet, to which some persons ascribe the heat, as in 1811 they ascribe the heat to the comet of that year. This may or not be the case; one thing however is certain, that the great eruptions of Vesuvius and Aetna, have happened about the new and full moon; seldom near to either of the quarters.—Extract of a Letter from Rome.

GAMBLING.

It is generally known that during the session of the Kentucky Legislature of 1833-3, a severe law was enacted against the odious and demoralizing vice of Gaming. The law is generally known as 'Wicklife's Law' having been introduced into the Legislature by Robert Wicklife, Esqr. of Lexington then a Senator from Fayette county.

At the present term of the Fayette circuit court, Judge Hickey presiding, the laws against gaming were particularly adverted to in the charge to the Grand Jury, and the duty of enquiring into all cases of private as well as public gaming was strictly enjoined.

In pursuing the enquiries which they deemed necessary, in order to effect the object contemplated by the legislature, the Grand Jury had various persons summoned before them in order to give testimony—among them Charlton Hunt, Esqr. Mayor of Lexington A. K. Woodley, Esqr. and G. L. Postlethwaite, the latter, one of the proprietors of the Phenix Hotel. These gentlemen, refusing to answer the interrogatories propounded to them, were fined in the sum of $50 each, and ordered to *jail for contempt of the court.*

In the interim between the summons of Messrs. Hunt and Postlethwaite before the Grand Jury and the imposition of the fine and imprisonment, the Grand Jury had been dismissed for a week. On re-assembling the charge of the Judge in relation to gaming was so modified, as to make it discretionary instead of obligatory on the Grand Jury to prosecute the enquiries enjoined in the original charge. Under the impression from the altered tone of the judge, that witnesses would not be compelled to give testimony in case of private as well as professional gambling, the Grand Jury unanimously resolved that they could not effectually pursue the enquiries regarding violations of the laws against unlawful gaming and requested to be discharged.

The judge explained—and the witnesses having been brought before the Grand Jury and refusing to answer, were fined &c. as is *above stated.*

The Grand Jury subsequently presented another communication to the court, expressing delinquency on the part of the [illegible] the discharge of its duties: The Judge considered this to be a contempt, and [illegible] grand jurors refusing to purge themselves of the oath of an intentional censure of the court were fined in the sum of $40 each, and imprisoned 24 hours for contempt.

We have been compelled, for want of room to give this hasty and imperfect summary of a procedure which has created considerable excitement in Lexington and Fayette county. The Intelligencer of the 10th contains a full report of the whole matter.—*Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.*

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Hannibal, Captain Hubbard, the editors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, have received London papers to the evening of Sept. 20 inclusive, and a Portsmouth paper of the 22nd.

The dinner to Earl Grey, was given at Edinburgh on the 15th. It was a very splendid affair. The number of guests was about 2000. Early Grey, on being toasted addressed the assembly at considerable length, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

The Corn Trade.—Though the coarse damp character of the new Wheats evinces that the injury sustained by the unsettled weather du-

ring harvest, has been more serious and extensive than at first anticipated; yet the opinion being prevalent, that the farmers still hold an unusually large quantity of old corn, and that the present growth will yield an average produce, added to the indisposition shown on the part of millers to augment their stocks, has caused the aspect of the trade to be heavy and depressed, and driven prices down to a lower range than has been experienced since 1822 and 1792.—Mark-lane Express.

BOLZANO, Sept. 4.—The devastations in Switzerland by storms on the 27th of August; and the following days, by which not only the roads over Spuigen, Berhardeen and Gothard, but even that over the Simplon, are partly destroyed, have unhappily extended also to our Tryol. The magnificent road from Milan, through Bormine, to the Wormser Juch, called also Monte, Stelvio, is totally destroyed from Worms to Tirano; the same is the case with part of the great road opened only about two years, from Venice to the Posterthal, by way of Ampezzo, so that the communications with Italy by those roads are interrupted. The passage of goods and travellers over the Brenner has in consequence become uncommonly active for some days past, as this is now the only road side of the Alps that is open to and from Italy. The accounts from Pavia are equally melancholy. Eye witnesses represent the devastation that has taken place there as unparalleled.—German paper.

STOCKHOLM, Sept 5.—THE CHOLERA.—Up to this day there have been in all:—cases, 1,293; recoveries, 243, deaths, 549; remains 551. The King has applied for a vote of credit of 300,000 dollars, to defray the extraordinary expenses caused by the prevailing disorder.

A seizure of 12,000 gallons of spirits has been made by the Excise, at a great distillery establishment in the Surrey side of the water, the duties on which amount to 110,000. The firm have endeavoured to compromise the affair by offering to pay a penalty of 20,000. If the parties should be Exchequered, the penalties would amount to about 150,000.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Smuggling of Tea.—The smuggling of tea has been carried on to a great extent since the opening of the Trade. Yesterday, another seizure was made of 790 lbs. contained in four trusses, landed from the Rapid George Steamer. There was neither name nor address upon a single package. On the 12th inst a similar seizure was made at the Spread Eagle Inn, Grace church street, just after the arrival of the Dover coach, of 555 lbs. of gunpowder tea.

SPAIN.

From the Journal of des Debats.

Letters from Madrid of the 7th Sept., which we have received by an extraordinary conveyance, bring positive information to the effect that the Finance Committee has decided, by a majority of five against four, that the whole of the Cortes loans ought to be acknowledged, and that the whole of the loans contracted from 1832 ought to be annulled. The minority voted in favour of the entire acknowledgment of all the loans. The Committee's report, however, is to be disposed of by the general assembly of the Cortes.

From the Temps.

A courier arrived in Paris to-day (Saturday,) at two o'clock, bringing accounts from Madrid of the 8th inst. dated the evening of that day. It is affirmed that they bring intelligence that on that day (the 8th,) M Martinez de la Rosa sent in his resignation, and that his example was followed by all the other Ministers, with the exception of Duke Taranco, to whom the charge of forming the new Ministry is entrusted.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Paris papers of Thursday are received. The "Moniteur" gives the following official intelligence received by the French Government from Bayonne: "A telegraphic despatch of the 16th states, that the Guipuscoans had attempted an attack on Tolosa, but without success. They were on the 15th in the direction of the passage of Oyatzoun. Zumalacarregui was on the 13th in the neighbourhood of Estella.—Rodil was marching against him with Lorenzo and Figueira. The Junta is at Etchalar. Don Carlos has remained in Biscay." The attacks of the Carlists against Bergara, Vitoria, and Tolosa, indicate a change in their position. Tolosa is an important place, and has a strong garrison; some particulars respecting the attack upon it are, therefore, extremely desirable.

Arana, formerly the companion in arms of Rodil, in Peru, was shot by him, in Bilboa, on the 6th inst. together with the Major Domo of the Marquis de Valdespina, and the secretary of the Junta (De los Agranos.)—They were entrapped by the Spanish frigate Pearl. Rodil has burnt the Duke of Granada's palace to the ground, in revenge for the Duchess having celebrated Don Carlos' return.

The adoption of the whole of the 12 articles of the declaration of rights (against the Ministers) by the Chamber of Procuradores, was known in Paris. The Ministerial papers continue to deplore that occurrence, while the independent members of the French press exult in it. The articles relative to the rights of property, and the responsibility of public functionaries, were adopted by immense majorities and almost without discussion.

In the Chamber of Procuradores, on the 5th inst. General Burton addressed himself to the President of the Council of Ministers, and the hope that he would communicate to the Chambers the real state of affairs, respecting the Civil War in the Northern Provinces.

M. Martinez de la Rosa replied—"In the northern provinces, more than 40,000 men are on foot, of which number 20,000 are destined to guard the fortified towns, the coasts, and other parts. In the immense plains of Castile are 15,000 men, so that we cannot be charged with inertness. What we want is the means—the pecuniary resources for great exertion. The real plan of the war should be to occupy all the military points with sufficient force, and thus to contract the space in which the insurgents act, to force them to lay down their arms. But for this purpose numbers are required, and the equipment, the arming, and the support of the troops form the largest items in Government expenses.—We are compelled to regulate our movements by the state of our funds.

M. Lionel Rotschild left Paris for Madrid on Tuesday evening, not as was reported, to propose any new financial operation to the Spanish Government, but to look after the 18 millions of francs that M. Ardouin had engaged to refund M. Rothchild on the 7th inst. and which sum the latter has not yet paid.

The report of the Commission of Finance was received in Paris on Tuesday. It was presented to the Chamber on the 12th, and the discussion was to have commenced on the 17th. The Commission propose to recognise the entire of the Cortes Loans, and to cancel the remainder of the Foreign debt. The Ministry was determined to oppose that resolution, and support their original plan, but it was almost certain that the House would adopt the project of the Commission. Fifty-two members of the Procuradores were said to have publicly pledged themselves to vote against Ministers on that question.

The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Herald, dated the 11th inst. represents the enhanced fears of the French Ambassador, (M. de Rayneval,) that a new crisis would occur from the hourly increasing strength of the democratic party. He (M. de Rayneval) stated further, that the insurrection in the Northern Provinces was beginning to cause serious alarm to the Government, and mentioned a report that a rising had taken place in Gallicia; that portions of Arragon and Catalonia were in revolt, and that the Urban Guard of Barcelona had refused to march.—He concludes by averring that the Treasury was completely exhausted.

The Spanish Ministers have ordered a quantity of waste lands, or *propios*, throughout the kingdom to be sold.

A conspiracy has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Malaga, and in several districts round Carthagena.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Carlists have invested Bilboa and destroyed an extensive iron foundry in the neighbourhood.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon are to Sept. 8th. Don Pedro's health was very bad,—said to be owing to dropsy in the legs. The Cortes have already given Don Pedro the disposal of his daughter in marriage, and this affair is expected to be immediately carried into effect. The Duke of Leuchtenberg, brother to the Empress, is confidently spoken of as the intended husband of H. M. F. Majesty.'

LISBON, Sept 7.

No packet last night. To-day I learn the unhappy fact that the Regent's complaint is dropsy of the legs. Great alarm prevails. A vessel is fitting out to fetch the intended husband of the Queen. Lisbon is in a great ferment at the mutiny of 1,500 French soldiers, who have dismissed their officers, killed the Major, and are in possession of the barracks at Val de Perreus, armed, and with plenty of ammunition, defying the Government, and demanding their dismission and pay according to agreement. Two regiments of Cazadores 5th and 10th, refused to march against them; they demand to be sent home immediately, with all their pay, and the fulfilment of all stipulations. Last night a convent, in which were living all the Miguelites taken at Madeira, was set on fire in four places by some person, who locked the doors, and took away the keys—the consequence was the burning of the building, and the loss of at least 200 lives. It is reported that the person is taken, and sent to prison.—Little has yet transpired that can be relied upon, except the above facts.

The protest of Don Miguel against the treaty which he signed previously to leaving Portugal, is held to be an authentic document; and consequently no payment will be made to him on account of the pension to which he would have been entitled had he performed his part of the treaty.

TURKEY.

One letter from Constantinople speaks of the delivery of an official note to the Porte by the Russian Minister, expressive of the Emperor's regret at not undertaking to support the Sultan in the new contest he left disposed to enter into with the Pasha of Egypt, it being evident to his Russian Majesty that the Sultan would be the aggressor in the threatened war, and the treaty of the 8th of July to interfere.—*Times.*

MALTA, Sept. 1

The last accounts we have from Constantinople, state that the Ottoman fleet were about getting under weigh, that their destination was Smyrna; and that orders had been given to British ships of war to pay every respect to any of these ships that they may fall in with, by firing the established salutes. The plague exists in the Lazeretto of Alexander, but, from the effective precautions adopted by the 'Sanita' system, it was not expected to spread, there have occurred only two fatal cases. A caravan in the neighbourhood of Erzeroum had been plundered of 950 bales of British manufactures, destined for the Persian markets.

The Morea has again been the seat of serious disturbances, caused principally by the arbitrary manner in which the Tithes have been this year levied, together with some alterations made, against the wishes of the people, in the Administration of Church property. The principal movers in it, were some intriguers of the Colocotroni and Calipulos faction. The Government troops have taken several prisoners, flags, &c. but not of the leaders, although a large reward has been offered for their apprehension. The King continues to reside at Argos, although the town is quite indefensible, and his only guard is sixty lancers.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY the 21st of November next, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, at 11 o'clock A. M. a part of a Tract of Land called "Abington," containing about

130 ACRES,

formerly belonging to the late Rezin Gaither, deceased, and on which Mr. Joshua Gaither now resides. This property is situated at the head of South River, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Chas. Waters, Reagle, Dorsey and Jno. Hammond, and is about 3½ miles from navigable water—distant about 11 miles from Annapolis, and 18 from Baltimore. It is adapted to the growth of small grain, corn and tobacco, and plaister acts well on it. The terms of sale will be easy—they will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN RIDOUT, Agent for
Mrs. Anne Ridout.

Oct. 30.—ts. R

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,
October 28th, 1834.

ON application by petition of Nathan Shipley, administrator with the will annexed, of John McMullen, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the news-papers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.
Reg Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John McMullen, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1834.

NATHAN SHIPLEY, Adm'r.
With the will annexed.

Oct. 30.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

PROSPECTUS

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

THE Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at ONE DOLLAR per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an extra sheet, subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.

Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

TERMS.

1 copy during the session, $1 00
11 copies during the session, $10 00

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie paying Bank will be received.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.*

Oct 30.

CASH IN MARKET,

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 10 to 30 years of age. I will give more for that number of slaves than any other Purchaser in the market, or can ever come. All communications will be promptly attended to if left at James Hunter's Hotel, Annapolis, at which place the subscriber can be found.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Oct. 4.—3m.

In St. Mary's County Court as a Court of Equity.

Charles Nuthall and Margaret Bear
vs.
Clement Dorsey and Vernon Dorsey,

ORDERED this twenty fourth day of September 1834 that the sale of the negro man David decreed to be sold in the case of Charles Nuthall and Margaret Bear, against Clement Dorsey and Vernon Dorsey, made and reported by John Greenwell, of Philip, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the first Monday of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some news paper published at Annapolis once a week for three successive weeks before the twenty fourth day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be one hundred and fifty-five dollars.

John Stephen.

True copy,
Jos. Harris, Clk.
St. Mary's City. Court.

October 2.

NOTICE.

I FORBID all persons depositing, carion, or any other filth or rubbish, or trespassing in any way upon my property, known as the 'pond lot.'

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Aug. 14.

CIRCUS,
AND
MENAGERIE.

Messrs. CRANE & ELDRED, most respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, that their splendid collection of Animals, and Circus, united, will be exhibited in Annapolis on WEDNESDAY Nov. 5th at 7 o'clock P. M. and on THURSDAY Nov. 6th, from 1 o'clock till 4 P. M. and from 7 till 10 in the evening—at the moderate price of 25 cts. each, children under 10 years of age half price. Good music will attend the exhibition.

N. B. On Friday Nov. 7th they will exhibit at one o'clock P. M. at Mr. Richard Butler's, and on Saturday Nov. 8th at the same hour at Mr. Urquhart's in Friendship.

Oct. 30.

1 *of* $30,000!—10 *of* $3,000!!
25 *Prizes of* 1,000 *Dollars!*

VIRGINIA LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
Class No. 21, for 1834.
Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va Nov 1, 1834.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of	$30,000
10 prizes of	5,000
5 prizes of	3,000
5 prizes of	2,232
25 prizes of	1,000
34 prizes of	300
40 prizes of	200
56 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	80
56 prizes of	60
112 prizes of	40
2240 prizes of	20
13400 prizes of	10

18,040 Prizes, amounting to $366,030

Tickets $10—*Shares in proportion.*

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 22, for 1834
Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, E. Hughes, and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Tuesday, the 4th of November 1834.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	3,375
4 prizes of	1,000
4 prizes of	400
4 prizes of	300
10 prizes of	200
10 prizes of	150
10 prizes of	120
10 prizes of	100
46 prizes of	50
46 prizes of	40
46 prizes of	30
92 prizes of	20
1058 prizes of	10
8280 prizes of	5

9,624 *prizes, amounting to* $90,216

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters 1 25.

Tickets and shares for sale at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)

Oct. 30 d

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honourable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent
of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Court st.

☞ Editors throughout the United States who will give the above Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers, shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
Merchant Tailor.

HAS just received a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, very superior in quality, and variety in colours: all of which he is determined to sell low. His shop is kept in the house of Washington G. Tuck, Esq. next door to Messrs. Hart & Franklin's store. He will make up work at the shortest notice, and in the best and most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to encourage him will do well to call on him.

Oct. 23.

NEW IMPORTATION.
GEORGE McNEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received a LARGE & HANDSOME assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTING,
all of the latest importation and style, which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine.

ALSO:
A supply of GLOVES, STOCKS, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, SILK HOSE, &c.

Oct. 23, 1834.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, the FRAMED HOUSE situate in Church Street, in the city of Annapolis, one door above Mr. Richard R. Goodwin's Shoe store. The above House is a good stand for business of any kind, and will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises by Mr. Thomas G. Waters, who will also make known the terms of sale. Should this property not be disposed of at private sale, before Wednesday the 5th day of November next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, at 11 o'clock, at the premises.

THOMAS R. BEARD.

Sept. 18.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody as a Runaway on the 28th August 1834, A negro Man who calls himself John Gross, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Washington of St. Mary's county, said fellow is about five feet six inches high, of a yellowish complexion, bushy head of hair, no perceivable flesh marks; his clothing consists of Oznaburg shirt and trowsers, old shoes, and hat much worn; he has also other old clothing and produces a pass, which no doubt is forged. His owner is requested to pay charges and take him from jail, he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

R. WEECH, of Ben.
Sher. A. A. County.

Sept. 1834.

PROPOSALS

TO REPUBLISH THE
LONDON EDINBURGH FOREIGN AND WESTMINSTER
QUARTERLY REVIEWS,
FOR $5 PER ANNUM.

THE above Journals are already so well known to the public, that little need be said of their respective merits.

The well sustained reputation of the London Quarterly, not only as advocate of Tory principles, and the old order of things, but as the wittiest and most entertaining of Reviews, will always command the attention of the literary and scientific.

The Edinburgh, celebrated for the vigor, learning and acuteness which its articles display conducted by some of the principal literary men of the modern Athens, is an equally powerful champion of the moderate Reform party.

The Foreign Quarterly occupies a neutral ground in Politics, and is devoted to continental literature.

The Westminster is but little known in this country. It may be considered as the advocate of the Radicals, and the mouth piece of Benthamism. It represents the principles of a party already numerous in England, and fast increasing in the United States.

The numbers will be put to press immediately after they shall be received from Europe; and will contain the entire matter of the above works; making four annual volumes of upwards of six hundred pages.

They will be executed in as good style, and be printed in a shape but little differing from that of the European editions.

The price will be $5 per annum, payable three months after the delivery of the first number. The English copies cannot be sold for less than $30. Of the three a present republished, two of them alone cost $16.

Any individual procuring four subscribers, and remitting $30 on the receipt of the first Number, will be allowed an additional copy.

☞ Subscription papers to be returned, and all communications to be addressed, post paid, to Theodore Foster, Albany, N. Y.

Subscriptions received at this office.

Sept 18

IN CHANCERY.

October 3d, 1834.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of James Walker, as made and reported by Gerard N. Causin, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 3d day of December next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 3d day of November next in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

The report states the amount of sales to be $8251.

True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

WANTED.

A COLOURED WOMAN as a cook, and to do the washing and ironing in a small family in the country, to hire by the year. Inquire of the editor.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

1st. *Insurance on Lives.*
2d. *Purchase and Sale of Annuities.*
3d. *Receiving Endowments.*
4th. *Receiving Money in Trust.*
5th. *The Management of Trust Estates.*

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 23.

BASIL SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting in part of—

Black, Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Russia Raven; Brown, double milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHS.

AND ALSO

CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETTS.

Merinos, Marseilles Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentines, Medley Silks, Cashmire & Thibet.

VESTINGS.

White, Black, and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT BOSOMS, STOCKS, COLLARS and

ORIENTAL DRESSING GOWNS.

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

For Sale at the American Farmer Establishment, No. 16. S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favourable terms as can be afforded by any dealers in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, gooseberries, raspberries, currant, and strawberry bushes, bulbous and other flower roots, and [illegible] seasons, be procured to order from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, a list of which the subscriber is ready to give.

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, horse powers, machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufactories in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine mixed breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Leicester breed, and several varieties, for the farmer and [illegible]; various kinds of Poultry, such as [illegible] keys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, [illegible] other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of the above breeds, (one or another,) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the book stores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all article wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

☞And though last in order, here, yet first of importance to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them the Seeds of Knowledge in their vocations, fresh and genuine,' having been carefully gathered from the field of Experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers, and labelled 'THE FARMER AND GARDINER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER; and dispensed from the Printing Press of the establishment every Friday, in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at $5 a year payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late American Farmer, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An 'Extra' number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

THE SACRED CLASSICS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

OR

CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

With an original introductory essay to each author Edited by RICHARD COTTERMOLE, B. D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPÆDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.

PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

On the 1st of January 1834, will be published Vol. I. of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:

With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY

THE Rev. RICH'D. CATTERMOLE, B. D.

AND

THE Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

NO other country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation; while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has, thro' a variety of circumstances, been happily prevented from degenerating into the harshness of scholasticism; and thus the whole series of our 'Sacred Classics,' is a well of truth and consolation, as open to the general reader as to the most learned student.

It is intended to comprise in this collection, the best works of all the most celebrated writers whose labours have been devoted to the elucidation and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their application to the immortal interests of individuals, or to the order and well being of society. Treatises on the Doctrines, Morality, and Evidences of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Sermons of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

To the productions of each author, or to each separate production, as the case may seem to require, will be prefixed an Introductory Essay, pointing out their characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprehending a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in undertaking 'THE CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY,' to present the collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every vicissitude of life.

The work will be handsomely printed in Foolscap 8vo. on good paper, cold-pressed, neatly bound in Morocco Cloth, lettered; and published (in Volumes of about 400 pages each) on the first day of every month,

PRICE, Three Shillings and Sixpence;

Forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

The following names of Authors whose works *are included in publication, is submitted in* evidence of the impartiality of the selection:—

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Howe, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenelon, Doddridge, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Jortin, Farmdon, Horsley, Hale, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Chillingworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Romaine, Waterland, Whichcote, Baleny, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whitby, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merrick, &c. &c.

Vol. I. (to be published on the 1st of January,) will contain

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Richard Cottermole, B. D.

Vol. II. (to be published on the 1st of February) will contain

CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—with Notes, and an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M. A.

Vol. III. (to be published on the 1st of March) will contain

BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION, UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye Smith, D. D.

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Piccadilly: Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court: D. A. Talboys, Oxford: J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge: Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh: and J. Cumming, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834

The English copy will cost, in England, about ten dollars. We propose to issue the American edition, under the superintendence of a learned American clergyman, in weekly numbers, on a single sheet of superfine paper, giving ninety-six large 12 mo. pages, to be folded and stitched, and covered with strong envelope paper, at the rate of five dollars per annum.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a quantity of OAK AND PINE WOOD, about five hundred cords, of excellent quality, and in good order for market. The Oak wood is of superior quality, as also the pine, about an equal quantity of each; it lays adjacent to South river, a short distance to an excellent landing. Any person desirous of purchasing can know the terms by addressing a letter to me, at Doughoregan Manor, Anne-Arundel county, or by application to R. Welch, of Ben. in the city of Annapolis, who will shew the wood to any person desirous of purchasing.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Sept. 23. 1834

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Knitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass; written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Doctrine's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but $4.50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at $3 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

☞Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

May 23.

NOTICE

I WILL sell my Farm on South River, a Private Sale. It contains upwards of a

THOUSAND ACRES.

and possesses more advantages than most farms. Any information which may be required will be afforded to those who will call upon me at my residence in this city, or on H. H. Harwood, Esq. at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

☞The Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Jan. 23.

The Editors of the Baltimore Gazette, and American Farmer, will insert the above once a week until otherwise required.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Bennett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 9th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of October 1834.

MARCELLUS SIMPSON, Adm'r.

Oct. 23.

NOTICE.

I FORBID all persons depositing, carion, or any other filth or rubbish, or trespassing in any way upon my property, known as the 'pond lot.'

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Aug. 14.

DRAWING ANNOUNCED.

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

SOON TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN SHARES.

IN pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1833, to authorize ANDREW McLAUGHLIN to distribute his estatee BY LOT.

This property is among the most valuable in Maryland, situated in the prosperous, healthy, and romantic village of Ellicott's Mills, ten miles from the city of Baltimore, upon the Western Turnpike, and 13 miles upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, where all the cars, to and from the west, stop to breakfast and dine.

A sufficient number of Tickets have been sold to warrant the assurance to the public, that it will positively be drawn TWENTIETH DECEMBER Should the balance of the Tickets be sold before, it will be drawn sooner.

It consists of the large and extensive improvements long known as the

PATAPSCO HOTEL.

With all the new improvements, and a highly ornamental Garden, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, and other dwellings. Twenty valuable building Lots, with numerous other shares of personal property, consisting of Plate, Carriages Horses, Piano Fortes, Books, Rich Furniture, and Old Wines, all valued at $58,450, and divided into FOUR HUNDRED SHARES, subject to no discount.

It is to be drawn upon the plan of the old Maryland Lotteries, viz. The numbers will all be put into one wheel, and the prizes into another, and all drawn in one day, under the superintendence of the Trustees, according to the Act of the Legislature. They will certify the same when drawn.

The property has been valued by three Commissioners appointed by the Treasurer of Maryland, that no speculations should be indulged in; and bonds with approved security given to the State for double the amount, that the law may be faithfully complied with It is simply a distribution of property at its value, to reimburse the expenditure. It is well worth risking TEN DOLLARS for such a Capital as this small Scheme presents; it is larger than a monied Capital, with twelve times the number of Tickets to contend with, and no 15 per cent off.

☞Many of the small shares will be paid in cash, if required

SCHEME:

1	Share, consisting of the PATAPSCO HOTEL, with the new addition upon the Rail Road, the large stone Stable, Carriage House, Ice House, and the splendid Garden, forms the grand capital prize, valued at	$36,500
1	Share, a new and convenient three story dwelling, under rent of $220,	3,000
1	Share, Angelo Cottage, a beautiful Gothic building, situated upon a ledge of rocks, commanding a delightful view of the village and factories;	2,050
4	Shares, valuable building Lots at $800 each	3,2000
6	do. valuable Building Lots, at, $750 each,	4,500
10	do. valuable Building Lots, at $200 each,	2,000
377	do. of Personal Property, ranging in value from $250 down to $10,	6,600
400	Shares, all free from discount	$58,460

Those who wish Tickets are advised to make early application. The scheme is quite small, containing but 5845 tickets, and this will be the only distribution offered.

The price of a share is but $10, which may draw property now worth $36,500, increasing every day in value, free from discount, and with an unquestionable title.

A. McLaughlin invites all his friends, far and near, to venture a small amount in this distribution of his property, which is a solitary case, and includes all his estate. Do not wait, delays are dangerous. He is anxious to close the scheme and return to Baltimore.

Tickets for Sale by

E. DUBOIS.

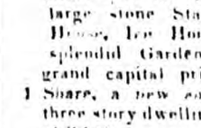
Church street—Annapolis.

SLAVES FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Slaves of both sexes are offered for sale on reasonable terms.—Amongst them are two able bodied Young Men, accustomed to work on a Farm, two healthy Young Women used to house work, and several children. They must not be removed from the State. Enquire at the office of the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis.

The Baltimore Chronicle and Republican, will publish the above twice a week for three weeks in the country papers, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2,00
Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

TAXES! TAXES!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the County Tax for 1833, and City and School Taxes for 1834, are now due. Those persons who are in arrears for taxes, are requested to settle the same without further delay, as no longer indulgence can be given.

RICHARD RIDGELY,
City and County Collector.

N. B. R. R. will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds &c. and other duties connected with the office of a Justice of the Peace.

City and County Collector's Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Upton D. Welch, at suit of James Sykes, Christian Capito, Reuben Warfield, Joshua Dryden, and Densmore and Kyle, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and equity, of said Upton D. Welch, of in and to all those tracts or parts of tracts of land and premises, called the Last Shift, Shipley's Search, Shipley's Contention, one other tract, called a Farm in a better Shape, containing the whole three hundred and thirteen acres of land, more or less, being the land and premises at present occupied by Upton D. Welch, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, near Sykesville, also one other tract of land, called John's Last Shift, containing two hundred acres of land more or less, and one other tract called, Lot No 2, containing one hundred and ninety acres of land, more or less, also the following Negroes, one Negro man by the name Solomon, one ditto woman named Ann, one ditto woman Rachel, and her two Children, Joseph and Thomas, also sundry Stock, Horses, Cattle, and a number of Hogs, Plantation Utensils, among which is an excellent Waggon and Gear; and on Monday the 10th day of November, at the residence of the said Upton D. Welch, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or such part thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, Terms CASH.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff, A. A. County.

October 16.

MEDICAL PUBLICATION.

THE REGISTER AND LIBRARY OF MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SCIENCE, edited by GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON, M. D professor of an Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, assisted by James Hagan M. D. Washington City, published by Duff Green.

CONTENTS OF THE RECENT NUMBERS.

No. 36. Treatment of Hernia; Ligature of the abdominal aorta; case of poisoning by arsenious acid, with dissection; case of hypercatharsis, by Baron Dupuytren; a general bill of the mortals within the city of London, and bills of mortality from December 1832, till December 1833; Brodie on diseases of the joints, concluded.

No. 37. Operation for fistula in ano; the use of sulphur baths in the treatment of chronic rheumatism; Mr. Riley's portable apparatus for application of sulphurous acid gas; case of epencephalia; Belladonna in obstruction from urinary calculi; Philip on minute doses of mercury.

No. 38. Observations on the theory of respiration; observations upon ulceration of the cartilages of joints, and on anchylosis, read by Mr. Mayo before the Medico Chirurgical Society; prolapsus of the uterus caused by labour; fungus of the bladder; Lithontriptic instruments; Dr. Hannah's improvements; strangulated hernia with perforation of the intestines; scarlatina simulating Rubeola at its commencement; general Emphysement of the whole cerebral mass; altered state of the left lateral lobe in which the lateral ventricle communicated with the internal auditory canal; two cases of chronic angina tonsillaries, cured by making incisions in the tonsils; chronic peritonitis, ascites tapped thirty times and cured; efficacy of antimonial powder in neuralgia of the face; colica pictonum successfully treated by sulphate of morphine in large doses; amputation of the penis by a new process; the ricous veins, successfully treated by the application of caustic issues; Phillip on minute doses of mercury concluded; Blundells principles and practic of obstetricy, commenced.

No 39. Stimulant treatment of purulent ophthalmia. Pathology and treatment of gastritis, by Wm. Stokes, M. D. Blundells midwifery, continued.

A glance at the contents of the Register and Library, will satisfy medical gentlemen of the great advantages which it offers to the independent of the matter of the Register containing the current improvements in the science, there have been already published in the Library the following new and standard works, Sir Charles Bell on the Nerves; with nine illustrative engravings. MacIntosh's Pathology and Practice of Physic. O'Therne on Dilatation. Lawrence on Diseases of the Eye. Mayo on Injuries of the Rectum. Blake on Delirium Tremens. Brodie's Pathological and Surgical observations on Diseases of the Joints. Philip on the influence of minute doses of mercury. Blundell's principles and Practice of Midwifery.

Velpeau's great work on Operative Surgery, with notes by Professor Pattison, and an atlas of plates, will succeed Blundell.

These works, exclusive of the Register, would cost upwards of sixty dollars at the book store. One years subscription to the Register and Library, embracing 52 numbers, is ten dollars.

The great advantage which this work affords to Medical Students attending Lectures, and Physicians desirous of enriching their libraries with the standard works of the most eminent authors must be apparent.

The entire work being stereotyped, subscribers will be promptly supplied with the back numbers.

Octo. 2.